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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

Not hesitated. Ought he to leave the scene of action? Of action? He grieved about him. There was less action here than in a Henry James novel. The tangle of events in which he was involved rested for a siesta.

He and Mr. Paddock drove along the narrow neck of land that led from the mainland to Tarragona Island. They entered the kingdom of the lonely sandy beach with the ocean on one hand, swamps on the other. Scrubby trees, disreputable foliage, here and there a cluster of seemingly deserted houses—the world and its works apparently a million miles away. Yet out from one corner of that bleak forgotten land stood the slim outline of a wireless, and in a little white house lived the man who, amid the seagulls and the sand dunes, talked daily with great ships and cities far away.

"I told you it was lonesome," said Mr. Paddock.

"Lonesome," shivered Minot. "Even God has forgot this place. Only Marconi has remembered."

And even as they wandered there among the swamps, where alligators and rattlesnakes alone saw fit to dwell, back in San Marco the capable Mr. Trimmer was busy. By poster and by handbill he was spreading word of his latest coup, so that by evening no one in town—save the few who were most concerned—was unaware of a development rich, rare and racy.

Minot and Paddock returned late, and their dinner was correspondingly belated. It was eight-thirty o'clock when they at last strolled into the lobby of the De la Pax. There they encountered Miss Meyrick, her father and Lord Harrowby.

"We're taking Harrowby to the movies," said Miss Meyrick. "He confesses he's never been. Won't you come along?"

He was one of her gay selves to-night, white, slim, laughing, irresistible. Minot, looking at her, thought that she could make even Tarragona bearable. He knew of no greater praise to her charm.

The girl and Harrowby led the way, and Minot and Paddock followed with Mr. Meyrick. The old man was an imposing figure in his white serge, which accentuated the floridness of his face. He talked of an administration that did not please him, of a railroad scandal on evil days. Now and again he paused and seemed to lose the thread of what he was saying, while his eyes rested on his daughter, walking ahead. They arrived shortly at the San Marco Opera House, devoted each evening to three acts of "refined vaudeville" and six of the newest film successes. It was here that the rich winter-ing in San Marco found their only theatrical amusement, and forgetting their disdain, laughed and were thrilled with the simpler folk. A large crowd was already fighting to get in and Mr. Paddock, who volunteered to buy the tickets, was forced to take his place at the end of a long line.

Finally they reached the dim interior of the opera house, and were shown to seats far down in front. By hanging back in the dusk Minot managed to secure the end seat, with Miss Meyrick at his side. Beyond her sat Lord Harrowby, gazing with rapt British seriousness at the humorous film that was being flashed on the screen. Between pictures Harrowby offered his opinion.

"You in America are a jolly lot," he said. "Just fancy our best people in England attending a cinematograph exhibition."

They tried to fancy it, but with his lordship there, they couldn't. Two more pictures ran their filmy lengths, while Mr. Minot sat entranced there in the half dark. It was not the pictures that entranced him. Rather, it was it a lady's nearness, the flash of her smile, the hundred and one tones of her voice—all, all again as it had been in that ridiculous automobile—but before the awakening.

After the third picture the lights in the auditorium were turned up, and the hour of vaudeville arrived. First to the stage strolled a pert contestant youth garbed in shabby grandeur, who attempted sidewalk repartee. He clipped his jests from barber-shop periodicals, bought his songs from an ex-barroom song writer, and would have gone to the mat with any one who denied that his act was "refined." Mr. Minot, listening to his jokes, thought of the Paddock jest history and Mrs. Bruce.

When the young man had wrung the last encore from a kindly audience, the drop-curtain was raised and revealed on the stage in gleaming splendor Captain Ponsonby's troupe of trained seals. An intelligent congregation they proved, balancing balls on their small heads, juggling flaming torches, and taking as their due lumps of sugar from the captain's hand as they finished each feat. The audience recalled them again and again, and even the peerage was captivated.

"Clever beasts, aren't they?" Lord Harrowby remarked. And as Captain Ponsonby took his final curtain, his lordship added:

"Now what follows the trained seals?"

The answer to Harrowby's query came almost immediately, and a startling answer it proved to be.

Into the glare of the footlights stepped Mr. Henry Trimmer. His manner was that of the conquering hero. For a moment he stood smiling and bowing before the approving multitude. Then he raised a hand commanding silence.

"My dear friends," he said, "I appreciate this reception. As I said in my handbill of this afternoon, I am working in the interests of justice. The gentleman who accompanies me from your delightful little city is beyond any question whatsoever George Harrowby, the eldest son of the Earl of Raybrook, and as such he is entitled to call himself Lord Harrowby. I know the American people well enough to feel sure that when they realize the facts they will demand that justice be done. That is why I have prevailed upon Lord Harrowby to meet you here in this, your temple of amusement, and put his case before you. His lordship will talk to you for a time with a view to getting acquainted. He has chosen for the subject of his discourse The Old Days at Rakedale Hall. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce—the real Lord Harrowby."

Out of the wings shuffled the lean and gloomy Englishman whom Mr. Trimmer had snatched from the unknown to cloud a certain wedding day. The applause burst forth. It shook the building. From the gallery descended a shrill penetrating whistle of acclaim.

Mr. Minot glanced at the face of the girl beside him. She was looking straight ahead, her cheeks bright red, her eyes flashing with anger. Beyond, the face of Harrowby loomed, frozen, terrible.

"Shall we—go?" Minot whispered.

"By no means," the girl answered. "We should only call attention to our presence here. I know at least fifty people in this audience. We must see it through."

The applause was stilled at last and, supremely fussed, the "real Lord Harrowby" faced that friendly throng.

"Dear—er—people," he said. "As Mr. Trimmer has told you, we seek only justice. I am not here to argue my right to the title I claim—that I can do at the proper time and place. I am simply proposing to go back—back into the past many years—back to the days when I was a boy at Rakedale Hall. I shall picture those days as no impostor could picture them—and when I have done I shall allow you to judge."

And there in that crowded little southern opera-house on that hot February night, the actor who followed the trained seals proceeded to go back. With unfaltering touch he sketched for his audience the great stone country seat called Rakedale Hall, where for centuries the Harrowbys had dwelt. It was as though he took his audience there to visit—through the massive iron gates up the broad avenue bordered with limes, until the high chimneys, the pointed gables, the mullioned windows, and the walls half hidden by ivy, creeping roses and honeysuckles were revealed to them. He took them through the house to the servants' quarters—which he called "the offices"—out into the kitchen gardens, thence to the paved quadrangle of the stables with its arched gateway and the chiming clock above. Tennis-courts, grape-houses, conservatories, they visited breathlessly; they saw over the brow of the hill the low square tower of the old church and the chimneys of the vicar's modest house. And far away, they beheld the trees that furnished cover to the little beasts it was the Earl of Raybrook's pleasure to hunt in the season.

Becoming more specific, he spoke of the neighbors, and a bit of romance crept in in the person of the fair-haired Honorable Edith Townshend, who lived to the west of Rakedale Hall. He described at length the picturesque personality of the "racing parson," neighbor on the south, and in full accord with the ideas of the sporting Earl of Raybrook.

The events of his youth, he said, crowded back upon him as he recalled this happy scene, and emotion well-nigh choked him. However, he managed to tell of a few of the celebrities who came to dinner, of their bon mots, their preferences in cuisine. He mentioned the thrilling morning when he was nearly drowned in the brook that skirted the "purple meadow;" also the thrilling afternoon when he hid his mother's famous necklace in the biscuit box on the sideboard, and upset a whole household. And he narrated a dozen similar exploits, each garnished with small illuminating details.

His audience sat fascinated. All who listened felt that his words rang true—even Lord Harrowby himself, sitting far forward, his hand gripping the seat in front of him until the white of his knuckles showed through.

Next the speaker shifted his scene to Eton, thrilled his hearers with the story of his revolt against Oxford, of his flight to the States, his wild days in Arizona. And he pulled out of his pocket a letter written by the old Earl of Raybrook himself, profanely expostulating with him for his madness, and begging that he return to ascend to the earldom when the old man was no more.

The real Lord Harrowby" finished reading this somewhat pathetic appeal with a little break in his voice,

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

WILSON ROLLS UP SLEEVES FOR DEFENSE FIGHT

President Fires the Opening Gun in What Promises to Be Bitter Congressional Battle.

Washington, Oct. 16.—With the announcement of the general terms of the army and navy program, as approved by President Wilson, the opening gun has been fired in what promises to be the most bitter battle in congressional history in recent years.

Already, it is certain the struggle will find party lines obliterated. It will be the sea coasts against the great middle west, although it will be by no means a unified battle on sectional lines. It already is evident representatives of the agricultural sections of the country will not accept the greatly increased expenditures of the army and navy on the mere say so of the head of those departments.

Bryan May Lead Opponents.

It is understood former Secretary of State Bryan, who left here this morning, has declined specifically to comment on the defense program until it has been approved openly by President Wilson. He has made no effort to disguise the fact he is opposed to it. He will be expected by the opponents of a greatly increased army and navy to lead their fight when congress meets.

Bryan's attitude was summed up today when commenting on the agitation for heavy increases in the army and navy, he said:

Wilson to Fight for Program.

"The suggested policy of preparedness contemplates not merely the appropriation of large sums of money to get the country ready for war, but the setting up of false standards of honor; the encouragement of a military spirit and the cultivation of international hatreds, the very thing that caused the war in Europe. It contemplates lowering the moral standards of our country and a return to the swagger of the pistol-toter and the sham honor of the duelist."

President Wilson, however, will lead the fight for his program as completed by his war and navy secretaries. It has already been made plain he will base his entire arguments on his belief the only way this country can prevent war is to be ready for defense. The slogan of the administration forces, it was said today, will be:

Administration Slogan.

"An adequate army and navy for home defense; not for aggression." The President will sound that note in his message to congress, and the fight will be along that line right from the start.

Because party lines are certain to be shattered, it is not believed any attempt will be made to make political capital out of the defense problem. In order, however, to prevent throwing the question into next summer's national campaign, it is likely an effort will be made to get a compromise after the entire question has been thoroughly debated in the house and the senate.

ICE USED INSTEAD OF STONE IN THIS PALACE

Former Russian Czarina Built a Crystal Home.

Ice for architectural purposes is used with wonderful results in northern countries. Probably the most remarkable building constructed wholly of ice was the palace built on the Neva by the Czarina Anne of Russia. Large blocks of ice were cut and squared with great care, and laid on one another by skilful masons, who cemented the joints with water, which immediately froze.

The building, when completed, was 56 feet long, 17½ feet broad and 21 feet high. It was but one story. The facade contained a door surmounted by an ornamental pediment, and six windows, the frames and panes of which were all of ice. An elaborate balustrade, adorned with statues, ran along the top of the facade, and another balustrade surrounded the building at the level of the ground. The grounds were further adorned with a life-size figure of an elephant, with his mahout on his back. A stream of water was thrown from the elephant's trunk by day and a flame of naptha by night.

WILL BE WORLD'S BIGGEST WARSHIP

Keel of Mighty California is Laid at Navy Yard in New York.

New York, Oct. 14.—In the presence of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and a big crowd, the keel of the California, the largest and mightiest battleship in the world and the first one to be driven by electricity, was laid here today. Secretary Daniels and other navy officials praised the American naval engineers who have made the electrically driven battleship possible. This system has been equipped after a notable showing by the collier Jupiter, the first large ship to be so equipped.

The California will cost $15,000,000, more than any other battleship ever built anywhere, and will take three years to complete.

Looks Like a Yacht.

Despite her 32,000 tons, one thousand more than the Pennsylvania (the next largest battleship, which is now near-

THE CALIFORNIA AND THE QUEEN ELIZABETH

(The Queen Elizabeth is the most powerful ship in the British navy, while the California will be the largest and, according to American naval constructors, the most powerful war vessel in the world).

California.		Queen Elizabeth.
$15,000,000	Cost	$10,000,000
32,000	Tonnage	27,500
14-inch	Armor	12-inch
12 14-inch guns	Armament	8 15-inch guns
22 5-inch guns	Armament	12 6-inch guns
4 torpedo tubes	Armament	2 torpedo tubes
97 feet	Beam	94 feet
30 feet	Draught	28 feet
624 feet	Length	650 feet
33,000	Horsepower	60,000
21 knots	Speed	25 knots

ing completion), the California will be a graceful craft. Her bow will be of the clipper style, giving her a yacht-like appearance. This bow combined with a wide flare at the deck will make the California drier in the seaway and faster in bad weather.

The California will not be a speedy ship. Her builders will aim at 21 knots an hour, or four knots less than the Queen Elizabeth, the most powerful vessel in the British Navy. Her engines will develop 33,000 horsepower, against 60,000 for England's pride. But to attain her speed the Queen Elizabeth's armor has been lightened.

The California will carry twelve 14-inch guns arranged three to a turret, while the Queen Elizabeth has eight 15-inch guns.

Her Guns More Accurate.

It is the claim of American naval officers that the United States 14-inch guns has greater accuracy than the British gun of larger calibre. The American experts figure that the California will make 70 per cent more hits than the Queen Elizabeth at 12,000 yards (6.8 miles) and can pierce the Britisher's heaviest armor at that distance.

The California will be 624 feet long, 97 feet beam and will draw 30 feet of water. Besides her main battery of 14-inch guns she will mount 22 five-inch rapid firing rifles to repel torpedo-boat attacks and four submerged torpedo tubes.

She will burn oil for fuel and the steam generated in her boilers will drive turbines, which in turn will drive the dynamos that supply power to the motors that operate the screws.

Economy is said to be one of the chief advantages of this system, for on low speed only part of the turbines will be in use and the motors will be equipped with a device that prevents the screws from racing and racking the motors when lifted clear of the water by heavy seas.

COLORED GLASS INJURES

Find 90 Per Cent of Tinted Glass Harmful to Eyes.

According to observations made during the course of research work for an eastern optical company, it was found that more than 90 per cent of the colored glass used to safeguard the eyes of industrial workers, who are subjected to violent rays and intense light, is injurious.

Measurments of the absorptive qualities of certain kinds of glass were made, with light sources varying in temperature from 2,000 Fahrenheit to approximately 6,400. It was shown by these tests that cobalt-blue glass, red, green and smoked glasses do not intercept harmful rays to the extent desired in many fields in which they are used.

In turn, the investigators prepared a table which explains the character of glass to be employed in specific kinds of work, such as oxyacetylene welding, electric arc welding and blast furnace operations.

On the Receiving Line When the Kaiser Reaches Asia

From Columbus Evening Dispatch.

THERE MUST BE SOME MISTAKE—THE HONORABLE GERMAN IS A WESTERNER AND THIS IS THE EAST! THE HONORABLE KAISER WILL KINDLY RETIRE!
JAPAN
ASIA

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE

Teuton Destroyer is Sent to Bottom in Baltic.

In a brief but severe engagement between a British submarine and a German warship, the latter was sunk in the Baltic on October 14. The German ship, a torpedo boat destroyer, was torpedoed and blown up.

Before the submarine could launch a torpedo she was violently shelled by the German ship, but, according to reports reaching here, was not damaged. Finally, when an opportunity presented itself, the submarine fired a torpedo, which hit the German warship amidships. Instantly, there was a terrific explosion and the torpedo boat destroyer began to settle. Soon she had disappeared leaving only a mass of wreckage on the surface and a number of seamen struggling in the water.

The torpedo boat which was sunk was with a German cruiser and two destroyers, guarding the southern entrance to the sound, between Sweden and Denmark and connecting the Baltic sea with the Cattegat. It is believed all the members of the German ship were killed. Those that escaped death in the explosion were probably drowned.

The fight was begun by the German cruiser. The two attendant torpedo destroyers, instead of trying to escape, steered for the submarine. The cruiser and second torpedo boat destroyer, upon seeing the fate of the other German ship, made off at full speed.

AMERICAN WOOD USED

Lead Pencil Manufacturers Prefer the Cedar of U. S.

The world's production of lead pencils, according to a recent article by H. S. Sacket, of the forest service, probably amounts to nearly 2,000,000,000 a year, half of which are made from American-grown cedar.

The United States makes about 750,000,000 a year or more than eight pencils for each of its inhabitants. Owing to the scarcity of red cedar and the fact that many other trees now little used appear to be more or less valuable substitutes for that wood in pencil-making, the forest service has carried out a series of tests which show that, next to the two species best trees for pencils are, in order of merit, Rocky mountain red cedar, big tree (Sequoia, Port Arford cedar, redwood, and alligator juniper.

WEEK OF WAR SEES BULGARS JOIN KAISER

The week of October 10 in the European war saw Bulgaria enter the world war on the side of the Teuton allies. Austro-German forces occupied Belgrade the early part of the week and the allies landed troops at Salonika to help Serbia in resisting the Teuton attack. Great Britain, France and Russia announced that they would go to the aid of the Serbs. Greece was expected to join this movement but instead King Constantine's country decided on armed neutrality and renounced the treaty with Serbia.

On the 16th, Serbia declared war on Bulgaria followed by France and Great Britain. During the week London suffered from the most damaging of all Zeppelin attacks when 55 persons were killed and 114 injured in the German air raid on the English capital. Here is the progress of the war during the week:

Sunday, October 10.—Austro-German forces invading Serbia occupy Belgrade. Bulgaria follows Germany in protesting to Greece against the landing of Anglo-French troops at Salonika. The Opposition press in London blames Sir Edward Grey for his failure to prevent Bulgaria from joining the Austro-German alliance. German attacks in close formation at Loos, on the western front, were repulsed with heavy losses. The Germans drive the Russians back across the Styr in Galicia.

Monday, October 11.—The Serbian War Office announces that the Austro-Germans have been thrown back from the Serbian bank of the Drina with enormous losses. Allied troops continue landing at Salonika to the number of 14,000 men daily. Germans advance south of Belgrade after clearing the former Serbian capital of its defenders. Berlin announces that Von Hindenburg has repulsed a Russian attack west of Dwinsk, capturing five miles of trenches and 750 prisoners. French, pursuing their offensive in Champagne, gain ground northeast and southeast of Tahure.

Tuesday, October 12.—Austro-German army takes heights south of Belgrade by storm and begins its advance south along the Orient railway, and the main body of the Austro-German forces completes the crossing of the Danube. Russians continue on the offensive at Dwinsk, making three attacks which Berlin says were repulsed. German efforts to retake the ground lost near Loos fail completely and between 7,000 and 8,000 German dead are left between the lines. Germans and Austrians numbering 150,000 are concentrated at Czernowitz with the reported object of blocking Rumania's entrance into the war on the side of the Entente.

Wednesday, October 13.—Bulgarian armies cross into Serbia at three points, menacing Nish and the Orient railway. Premier Viviana announces that Great Britain, France and Russia will go to Serbia's aid. M. Zaimis, new Greek Premier, announces Greek position for the present as one of armed neutrality. French hold ground taken northeast of Souchez in face of counter attacks and make further progress in vicinity of Tahure.

Thursday, October 14.—M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, quits; Premier Viviani denies split in Cabinet. Austro-German forces arrive at Pozarevac, Serbia, ten miles south of the frontier, and advance south of Belgrade. Nish announces that the Bulgars who invaded Serbia have been driven back. Greece renounces her treaty with Serbia and is reported to have reached an agreement with Bulgaria. Germans begin heavy bombardment of French positions in the west and in the Givenchy wood occupy some French trenches. British submarine boats in campaign against German commerce in Baltic sink six vessels in a day.

Friday, October 15.—British government is non-committal in replying to an interrogation in the House of Lords regarding the possible abandonment of the fight for the Dardanelles in order to aid Serbia. Sir Edward Grey's explanation of the Balkan situation fails to give hint of what action the government proposes to take in the Balkan crisis. Premier Viviani of France confers with Sir Edward Grey in London. German press says that Germany has abandoned the road to Calais and is aiming her Balkan drive at Great Britain with Egypt as its goal. Serbian resistance makes Austro-German invasion slow and costly. Serbs take the offensive against the Bulgars, carrying the fighting into Bulgarian territory. Russians still maintain the offensive at Dwinsk. Fifty-five persons killed and 144 injured in Zeppelin raid on London Wednesday night. British take important position southwest of Hulluch by assault "under cover of smoke and gas."

Saturday, October 16.—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. Austro-Germans take Pozarevac by assault. Serbia declares war on Bulgaria. Russians after three attempts pierce German line near Dwinsk. After a two days bombardment, the German troops in the west regained a footing in the trenches recently lost by them east of Auberive. The Germans also retake some of the trenches on the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace. A German destroyer and torpedo boat are sunk by a British submarine in the Oer sound, between Denmark and Sweden.

O. K. IS GIVEN BY WILSON ON DEFENSE PLANS

President Approves Construction of 16 New Battleships and Organizing Army of 1,200,000.

Washington, Oct 16.—Details of the administration program for national defense became known officially today. They include a six-year program which in that time will bring the American army with reserves up to 1,200,000 trained men and have a building program to add 16 capital ships—10 dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers 85 submarines, 50 destroyers and 15 scout cruisers in five years with proportionate increases in personnel and officers.

Estimates of appropriations needed to begin the national defense program are placed at $182,000,000 for the army and $216,000,000 for the navy. President Wilson has approved the program as submitted by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels.

In the first year's program, Secretary Daniels has recommended the building of two dreadnaughts, two battle cruisers, 25 coast submarines, five ocean-going submarines, 12 destroyers, three scout ships, an increase of 8,000 enlisted men and legislation for the appointment of 250 more midshipmen to the naval academy.

For the army, $72,000,000 more than last year will be asked, and the navy, a $68,000,000 incease, making the total incease for defense over last year $140,000,000. The combined estimates of appropriations for national defense will be between $398,000,000 and $400,000,000, the latter figure being the estimate that has been kept in mind from the beginning as the limit for expenditures.

Secretary Garrison's plan to increase the regular army from 87,000 to 140,000 men under a six-year enlistment requiring two years of service and four years in reserve, will give about 300,000 reserves in six years, according to war department calculations. The continental army which is to be created by means of a six-year enlistment of two months each year for three years with the colors and three years of reserve subject to call, will at the end of six years, give a total of 800,000 men. This trained citizen army, together with the regulars, will give the 125,000 national guardsmen a mobile army of more than 1,200,000 in six years.

BOSTON RED SOX ARE WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

Philadelphia Wins One Game in Baseball Classic.

The Boston Americans are the world's baseball champions for 1915. The Bostonians defeated the Philadelphia National league club four games out of five, the players thus securing 60 per cent of the receipts. Each Boston player gets nearly $4,000 in cash and each Philadelphia player nearly $2,500.

Philadelphia had the advantage at the start of the series when it won the first with Alexander in the box against Shore of Boston. But the next four games went to the Boston team, Foster winning from Mayer in the second game, Leonard defeating Alexander in the third game, Shore beating Chalmers in the fourth, and Foster winning from Mayer and Rixey in the fifth and final contest. The scores of the first three games were 3 to 1, 2 and 1, and 2 and 1. Here is the score by innings of the last two games:

Fourth Game.										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	X	2	8	1
Batteries—Chalmers and Burns; Shore and Cady.												
Fifth Game.										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	10	1	
Batteries—Mayer, Rixey and Burns; Foster and Cady.												

ALASKA HAS FOUR AGRICULTURAL STATIONS

Four government agricultural experiment stations are maintained in Alaska—one at Sitka; another at Kodiak, in western Alaska; one at Rampart, on the Yukon river, and the fourth at Fairbanks, in the Tanana valley. The success which has been already achieved in agricultural experiment work in the territory has demonstrated important possibilities in the soil in Alaska, in favorable regions, for agricultural purposes.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER I

The Miracle.

KAZAN lay mute and motionless, his gray nose between his forepaws, his eyes half closed. A rock could have appeared scarcely less lifeless than he; not a muscle twitched; not a hair moved; not an eyelid quivered. Yet every drop of the wild blood in his splendid body was racing in a ferment of excitement that Kazan had never before experienced; every nerve and fiber of his wonderful muscles was tense as steel wire. Quarter-strain wolf, three-quarters "husky," he had lived the four years of his life in the wilderness. He had felt the pangs of starvation. He knew what it meant to freeze. He had listened to the wailing winds of the long Arctic night over the barrens. He had heard the thunder of the torrent and the cataract, and had cowered under the mighty crash of the storm. His throat and sides were scarred by battle, and his eyes were red with the blister of the snows. He was called Kazan, the Wild Dog, because he was a giant among his kind and as fearless, even, as the men who drove him through the perils of a frozen world.

He had never known fear—until now. He had never felt in him before the desire to run—not even on that terrible day in the forest when he had fought and killed the big gray lynx. He did not know what it was that frightened him, but he knew that he was in another world, and that many things in it startled and alarmed him. It was his first glimpse of civilization. He wished that his master would come back into the strange room where he had left him. It was a room filled with hideous things. There were great human faces on the wall, but they did not move or speak, but stared at him in a way he had never seen people look before. He remembered having looked on a master who lay very quiet and very cold in the snow, and he had sat back on his haunches and wailed forth the death song; but these people on the wall looked alive, and yet seemed dead.

Suddenly Kazan lifted his ears a little. He heard steps, then low cries. One of them was his master's voice. But the other—it sent a little tremor through him! Once, so long ago that it must have been in his puppyhood days, he seemed to have had a dream of a laugh that was like the girl's laugh—a laugh that was all at once filled with a wonderful happiness, the thrill of a wonderful love, and a sweetness that made Kazan lift his head as they came in. He looked straight at them, his red eyes gleaming. At once he knew that she must be dear to his master, for his master's arm was about her. In the glow of the light he saw that her hair was very bright, and that there was the color of the crimson bakneesh vine in her face and the blue of the bakneesh flower in her shining eyes. Suddenly she saw him, and with a little cry darted toward him.

"Stop!" shouted the man. "He's dangerous! Kazan—"

She was on her knees beside him, all fluffy and sweet and beautiful, her eyes shining wonderfully, her hands about to touch him. Should he cringe back? Should he snap? Was she one of the things on the wall, and his enemy? Should he leap at her white throat? He saw the man running forward, pale as death. Then her hand fell upon his head and the touch sent a thrill through him that quivered in every nerve of his body. With both hands she turned up his head. Her face was very close, and he heard her say, almost sobbingly:

"And you are Kazan — dear old Kazan, my Kazan, my hero dog—who brought him home to me when all the others had died! My Kazan — my hero!"

And then, miracle of miracles, her face was crushed down against him, and he felt her sweet warm touch.

In those moments Kazan did not move. He scarcely breathed. It seemed a long time before the girl lifted her face from him. And when she did, there were tears in her blue eyes, and the man was standing above them, his hands gripped tight, his jaws set.

"I never knew him to let any one touch him—with their naked hand," he said in a tense wondering voice. "Move back quietly, Isobel. Good heaven — look at that!"

Kazan whined softly, his bloodshot eyes on the girl's face. He wanted to feel her hand again; he wanted to touch her face. Would they beat him with a club, he wondered, if he dared! He meant no harm now. He would kill for her. He cringed toward her, inch by inch, his eyes never faltering. He heard what the man said—"Good heaven! Look at that!"—and he shuddered. But no blow fell to drive him back. His cold muzzle touched her filmy dress, and she looked at him, without moving, her wet eyes blazing like stars.

"See!" she whispered. "See!"

Half an inch more—an inch, two inches, and he gave his big gray body a hunch toward her. Now his muzzle traveled slowly upward—over her foot, to her lap, and at last touched the warm little hand that lay there. His eyes were still on her face; he saw a queer throbbing in her bare white throat, and then a trembling of her lips as she looked up at the man with a wonderful look. He, too, knelt down beside them, and put his arm about the girl again, and patted the dog on his head. Kazan did not like the man's touch. He mistrusted it, as nature had taught him to mistrust the touch of all men's hands, but he permitted it because he saw that it in some way, pleased the girl.

"Kazan, old boy, you wouldn't hurt her, would you?" said his master soft-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

CHINESE IDEA OF AMERICAN IS THAT HE IS CLEAN

An American teacher in Peking repeats the interesting summary of Americans made by one of her pupils, as follows: "The Americans are quite clean, like the Japanese, and eat clean food, so they have little time to catch ill. Americans takes their wives whenever they travel. Most of the Europeans have beards, but the Americans shave every day."

HORSE MONUMENT

The only monument in the world erected to the memory of horses which have fallen in war was raised by public subscription at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, South Africa, in recognition of the gallant animals which perished in the Boer war, 1899-1902.

CHINESE OATHS

Chinese take the oath in court by kneeling down and breaking a saucer. The officer of the court then says, "You shall tell the truth and the whole truth; the saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth, your soul will be cracked like the saucer."

Abe Martin

It seems like when a couple o' chums git ready to settle down they allus marry girls that can't see one another with a periscope.

Th' farmer who used t' come t' town with a little jag o' hay tied behind his vehicle now has an' extra tire there,

LOVE INSURANCE

♡♡♡ BY ♡♡♡

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from First Page

and stood looking out at the audience.

"If my brother Allan himself were in the house," he said, "he would have to admit that it is our father speaking in that letter."

A rustle of interest ran through the auditorium. The few who had recognized Harrowby turned to stare at him now. For a moment he sat silent, his face a variety of colors in the dim light. Then with a cry of rage he leaped to his feet.

"You stole that letter, you cur," he cried. "You are a liar, a fraud, an impostor."

The man on the stage stood shading his eyes with his hand.

"Ah, Allan," he answered, "so you are here, after all? Is that quite the proper greeting — after all these years?"

A roar of sympathetic applause greeted this sally. There was no doubt as to whose side Mr. Trimmer's friend, the public, was on. Harrowby stood in his place, his lips twitching, his eyes for once blazing and angry.

Dick Minot was by this time escorting Miss Meyrick up the aisle, and they came quickly to the cool street. Harrowby, Paddock and Spencer Meyrick followed immediately. His lordship was most contrite.

"A thousand pardons," he pleaded. "Really I can't tell you how sorry I am, Cynthia. To have made you conspicuous—what was I thinking of? But he maddened me—I—"

"Don't worry, Allan," said Miss Meyrick gently. "I like you the better for being maddened."

Old Spencer Meyrick said nothing, but Minot noted that his face was rather red, and his eyes were somewhat dangerous. They all walked back to the hotel in silence.

From the hotel lobby, as if by prearrangement, Harrowby followed Miss Meyrick and her father into a parlor. Minot and Paddock were left alone.

"My word, old top," said Mr. Paddock facetiously, "a rough night for the nobility. What do you think? That lad's story sounded like a little bit of all right to me. Eh, what?"

"It did sound convincing," returned the troubled Minot. "But then—a servant at Rakedale Hall could have concocted it."

"Mayhap," said Mr. Paddock. "However, old Spencer Meyrick looked to me like a volcano I'd want to get out from under. Poor old Harrowby! I'm afraid there's a rift within the loot—nay, no loot at all."

"Jack," said Minot firmly, "that wedding has got to take place."

"Why, what's it to you?"

"It happens to be everything. But keep it under your hat."

"Great Scott!—does Harrowby owe you money?"

"I can't explain just at present, Jack."

"Oh, very well," replied Mr. Paddock. "But take it from me, old man—she's a million times too good for him."

"A million," laughed Mr. Minot bitterly. "You underestimate."

Paddock stood staring with wonder at his friend.

"You lisp in riddles, my boy," he said.

"Do I?" returned Minot. "Maybe some day I'll make it all clear."

He parted from Paddock and ascended to the third floor. As he wandered through the dark passageways in search of his room, he bumped suddenly into a heavy man, walking softly. Something about the contour of the man in the dark gave him a suggestion.

"Good evening, Mr. Wall," he said.

The scurry of hurrying footsteps, but no answer. Minot went on to 389, and placed his key in the lock. It would not turn. He twisted the knob of the door—it was unlocked. He stepped inside and flashed on the light.

His small abode was in a mad disorder. The chiffonier drawers had been emptied on the floor, the bed was torn to pieces, the rug thrown in a corner. Minot smiled to himself.

Someone had been searching — searching for Chain Lightning's Collar. Who? Who but the man he had bumped against in that dark passageway?

CHAPTER IX.

"Wanted: Board and Room."

As Dick Minot bent over to pick up his scattered property, a knock sounded on the half-open door, and Lord Harrowby drooped in. The nobleman was gloom personied. He threw himself despondently down on the bed.

"Minot, old chap," he drawled, "it's all over." His eyes took in the wreckage. "Eh What the deuce have you been doing, old boy?"

"I haven't been doing anything," Minot answered. "But others have been busy. While we were at the—er—theatre, fond ngers have been searching for Chain Lightning Collar."

"The devil! You haven't lost it?"

"No—not yet, I believe." Minot took the envelope from his pocket and drew out the gleaming necklace. "Ah, it's still safe—"

Harrowby leaped from the bed and slammed shut the door.

"Dear old boy," he cried, "keep the accursed thing in your pocket. No one must see it. I say, who's been searching here? Do you think it could have been O'Malley?"

"What is O'Malley's interest in your necklace?"

"Some other time, please. Sorry to inconvenience you with the thing. Do hang on to it, won't you? Awful mix-up if you didn't. Bad mix-up as it is. As I said when I came in, it's all over."

"What's all over?"

"Everything. The marriage—my chance for happiness—Minot, I'm a most unlucky chap. Meyrick has just postponed the wedding in a frightfully loud tone of voice."

"Postponed it?" Sad news for Jephson this, yet as he spoke Mr. Minot felt a thrill of joy in his heart. He smiled the pleasantest smile he had so far shown San Marco.

"Exactly. He was fearfully rattled, was Meyrick. My word, how he did go on. Considers his daughter humiliated by the antics of that creature we saw on the stage tonight. Can't say I blame him, either. The wedding is indefinitely postponed, unless that impostor is removed from the scene immediately."

Oh—unless," said Minot. His heart sank. His smile vanished.

Unless was the word, I fancy," said Harrowby, blinking wisely.

"Lord Harrowby," Minot began, "you intimated the other day that this man might really be your brother—"

"No," Harrowby broke in. "Impossible. I got a good look at the chap tonight. He's no more a Harrowby than you are."

"You give me your word for that."

"Absolutely. Even after twenty years of America no Harrowby would drag his father's name on to the vaudeville stage. No, he is an impostor, and as such he deserves no consideration whatever. And by the by, Minot—you will note that the postponement is through no fault of mine."

Minot made a wry face.

"I have noted it," he said. "In other words, I go on to the stage now—following the man who followed the trained seals. I thought my role was that of Cupid, but it begins to look more like Captain Kidd. Ah, well—I'll do my best." He stood up. "I'm going out into the soft moonlight for a little while, Lord Harrowby. While I'm gone you might call Spencer Meyrick up and ask him to do nothing definite in the way of postponement until he hears from me—us—er you."

"Splendid of you, really," said Harrowby enthusiastically, as Minot held open the door for him. "I had the feeling I could fall back on you."

"And I have the feeling that you've fallen," smiled Minot. "So long—better wait up for my report."

Fifteen minutes later, seated in a small rowboat on the starry waters of the harbor, Minot was loudly saluting the yacht Lileth. Finally Mr. Martin Wall appeared at the rail.

"Well—what d'you want?" he demanded.

"A word with you, Mr. Wall," Minot answered. "Will you be good enough to let down your accommodation ladder?"

For a moment Wall hesitated. And Minot, watching him, knew why he hesitated. He suspected that the young man in the tiny boat there on the calm bright waters had come to repay a call earlier in the evening—a call made while the host was out. At last he decided to let down the ladder.

"Glad to see you," he announced genially as Minot came on deck.

"Awfully nice of you to say that," Minot laughed. "Reassures me. Because I've heard there are sharks in these waters."

They sat down in wicker chairs on the forward deck. Minot stared at the cluster of lights that was San Marco by night.

"Corking view you have of that tourist-haunted town," he commented.

"Ah—yes," Mr. Wall's queer eyes narrowed. "Did you row out here to tell me that?" he inquired.

"A deserved rebuke," Minot returned. "Time flies, and my errand is a pressing one. Am I right in assuming, Mr. Wall, that you are Lord Harrowby's friend?"

"I am."

"Good. Then you will want to help him in the very serious difficulty in which he now finds himself. Mr. Wall, the man who calls himself the real Lord Harrowby made his debut on a vaudeville stage tonight."

"So I've heard," said Wall, with a short laugh.

"Lord Harrowby's fiancee and her father are greatly disturbed. They insist that this imposter must be removed from the scene at once, or there will be no wedding. Mr. Wall—it is up to you and me to remove him.'

"Just what is your interest in the matter?" Wall inquired.

(To Be Continued.)

Alfalfa will stand a lot of pasturing by hogs if the swine are not allowed to go upon it when the ground is wet. It is a mistake, however, to pasture it too short.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader of the Farmstead please tell me of the advantages and disadvantages of a glazed silo? Which is the best, a wooden silo or a glazed one? B. A. Indiana.

WOODCHUCKS

I saw in these columns a request from a reader asking how to get rid of woodchucks. I have tried this method and found it successful. Place some sulphur on a board and set fire to it. Allow it to start burning well and then place it down the hole of the woodchuck and close the opening so that the smoke will stay inside. That will be the end of the woodchuck.—G., Coldwater, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Noticing that P., Ohio, wants to know something about the characteristics of Rhode Island red chickens I am sending a description: Answering the reader's inquiry, there should be no black in the hackle and no smut or black if allowed in the under color of the Rhode Island red cockerels. Neither the black or the smut are disqualifications but they are defects which the judge would grade against in scoring the bird.

Rhode Island reds originated in Rhode Island about 50 years ago, taking their name from the state and the color of the male birds. They were produced by crossing red Malay game red Cochin Chinas, red Javas, Chittagongs, Shanghais, and possibly brown Leghorn blood was introduced later. Little attention was paid to the color of the female until some one exhibited a pen at a New York poultry show when they attracted attention as a utility and fancier's fowl. They have been growing in favor ever since. They are good foragers, excellent layers, and the hens are docile and make the best of setters and mothers, though they are not persistently broody. The chicks are very hardy, mature early and begin laying younger than many others. They lay good all winter when eggs bring high prices.

The standard weight of the cock is 8½ pounds, the cockerel, 7½ pounds, the hen, 6 1-2 and the pullet, 5 pounds. They have long deep chests, meaty bodies, yellow skins and are free from black pin feathers, making them good fowls for market or table use. Their meat has a fine sweet taste. Their beautiful color and fine carriage make them a good fancier's fowl. The male should be a rich, even glossy red with yellow shanks, have red eyes and a greenish black tail. The under color should be red or salmon in both male and female. There should be black in the wing flights, the lower web of the primaries and the upper web of the secondaries which is hidden when the wings are folded, leaving in the best specimens one even shade of rich brilliant red from back to base of tail. Rich red does not mean mahogany, chocolate or buff, but red. The females are of a lighter shade of red with a tendency to run too much to buff as they grow older, especially in the case of the best layers. They also have some black in the hackle which should appear just on the ends of the neck feathers.—J. W., Illinois.

TILLAGE AND COVER CROPS

The effect of tillage and cover crops on the orchard are similar in some respects, but tillage adds nothing to the amount of plant food in the soil, though it influences the fertility of the land so that more food is made available for the growing trees. A well-managed system of cover crops will accomplish all that tillage can and at the same time add to the store of the plant food that will be available for the trees.

Fruit trees are often injured by root freezing during the winters. In the northern latitudes this is one of the most important reasons for keeping the soil covered in the winter. The influence of a cover crop in protecting the roots from frost is very important.

On soil that is rolling or on hillsides it will be found almost impossible to maintain any degree of fertility in the orchard without the use of cover crops. It will not only prevent the soil from washing away, but will also hold the fertilizers from washing and prevent the leaves from blowing away.

The saving of plant food is also an important function of a cover crop. When the cold weather arrests the growth of trees there is considerable available plant food that may be wasted on account of the trees not being able to consume it at that time. This may be saved by the cover crop and held until such a time as it is desired to have it give it up or when the cover crop decays in the following spring.

The ideal system of managing orchard lands in the northern and middle states is perhaps most nearly approached when the soil is stirred in the early spring, as early as practicable and as deep as it can be and not injure the roots; cultivate in this manner until the trees are budded, then seeded with a cover crop which will grow until autumn and be turned under the following spring, and the same method practiced again.

In some sections of the apple country a cover crop is used the year that the trees are due to produce a large crop, so as to form a bed for the apples to fall upon and keep them clean and free from mud.

CUTTING FIREWOOD

Some farmers are very reckless in the manner in which they cut their timber for firewood. Often the very best of the timber is cut and the poorest left in the woods. This is a mistake, and the farmer should follow a well laid plan when getting up wood for winter use.

He should seek all dead timber first. There will be a great many trees that have been broken by the storms and their dead limbs will be on the ground. Some trees will have been blown down or will have fallen on account of decay. All the fallen timber should be gathered up first. This gives the wood pasture a neat appearance and saves the cutting of a lot of the good timber. Then every dead tree should be taken out.

If enough dead timber cannot be secured for firewood, then the green must be cut. Here a person should exercise good judgment. All young trees should be left, for they will grow into large ones after while. It is true they are more easily chopped down and more quickly chopped into wood, but a man who pursues this policy is robbing himself of firewood for the future. Then all straight tall trees that are fit for posts should be left. The man who burns up his post timber in the winter should have no sympathy when he is searching for trees suitable for posts and cannot find them. All gnarled and knotty trees, all crooked and deformed trees, and all partly dead trees should be used up first. This gives room for the good timber to grow larger and gives the woodlot a good appearance.

BINDER SHELTER

Professor Henry L. Thomson of the department of farm engineering at Oklahoma A. and M. College says the weathering process cuts the life of a binder in two.

"The binder," says Professor Thomson, "should be put in a dry shed right after the harvest. The canvases should be examined for wear and then hung up in a dry place away from rodents. The parts particularly subject to wear—the crankpin bushing, the packers, the binder clutch and transmission, the knife, etc., and the knotter—should be wiped clean of gritty grease and dust and a careful examination made for worn parts. Repair should be ordered at once to be on hand for a rainy-day job. All parts that might rust should be given a light coating of oil. Heavy grease should be put on the "bill hook" or knotter. Neglect of this will often cause a half day's trouble when the binder is next used, as the rust will keep the knot from sliding off easily.

"A little timely care of the binder will make it give good service for many seasons."

THE GARDEN

SWEET POTATOES

In many localities sweet potatoes are an important crop, and digging, marketing or storing is a pressing October job. The wise grower will have everything ready so there will be no delay when the work begins. There is always some loss from decay and shrinkage in storing "sweets" even under the most favorable conditions. Some experts place the loss at twenty-five per cent. or more. In view of this it may be wise to sell the crop at digging time. If it is to be stored, the tubers should be handled carefully and put into the storage house as rapidly as possible. The heating plant should be started, ventilators opened, and the temperature kept up around 100 degrees until the tubers are dried out.

CARE OF CELERY

Celery may be lifted, the outer leaves taken off, and the plants set in soil or sand in a cool cellar. The plants will continue to grow and form white tender stalks for winter use. When watering, do not wet the foliage, as this will cause decay.

PROTECT THE BULBS

As soon as the cannas, dahlias, gladioli, etc., have been killed by the frost, dig and store the bulbs in a frost-proof place that is neither too dry nor too moist. The bulbs must not shirvel or start into growth. It is often a good plan to cover them with dry sand or earth.

THE ORCHARD

CIDER VINEGAR

Apple juice will change into vinegar if left one to two years in the open air where it will not freeze, but the quality of the vinegar will be very poor, because of the molds, dirt and undesirable bacteria that get into it. To produce a good merchantable or usable vinegar, certain precautions must be observed.

Bad odors or flavors are usually due to dirt or the wrong kind of bacteria in the juice. To prevent these, the fruit should be clean, ripe and sound. If dirty, the apples should be washed. After pressing, the juice should be put into barrels which have been well cleaned and then scalded with live steam or boiling water. When possible, the fresh apple juice should be allowed to stand in some large tank for a few days before placing it in the barrels, so that only the clear liquid is used.

A finer product may be obtained if, after the alcoholic fermentation is completed, the clear portion of the liquid is drawn off, the barrel rinsed out, and the clear liquid put back.

When the fermentation is completed and the vinegar is of the desired strength, the barrels must be made as full as possible and tightly corked, so that the vinegar will keep without further undesirable fermentation.

USING THE APPLES

Many apples will be taken care of this fall but many more bushels will go to waste because of the time required to care for them. At this season of the year the farmer feels it is of more importance to care for the corn crop and sowing of wheat than to make apple-butter, for it does take time to gather apples, haul them may be several miles to a cider mill and then make a large amount of apple-butter.

Here is where the hand cider-press comes in very nicely. Have it in a convenient place in the orchard and as apples fall make them into cider and boil down. If one has a large aluminum or brass kettle it can be boiled down on the range, bottled and put away. Boil down five gallon into one, run good thickening apples through meat grinder mix with cider and a little sugar if desired and cook in the oven, stir occasionally and you will soon have delicious apple-butter. In the winter time the faulty apples can be picked from the bins, mixed with boiled cider and fresh butter made for the table or canned for summer use.

There is nothing that will take the place of cider in the making of mince-meat. At butchering time if you have more meat than you care to make into mince-meat, and apples are beginning to spoil in the cellar cook them together with a generous amount of boiled cider, can and put away. In the summer time, open a can add your raisins, currants and spices and have as good mince pies as you have in the winter time.

POULTRY

FATTENING BROILERS

A difference of 2 and frequently 5 cents per pound may be made by fatting broilers and fowls before putting them on the market. A gain of 25 cents or more may be made by feeding half-fat fowls or chickens for two weeks. The directions given by the poultry department of the New York agricultural college are as follows:

Confine the birds in a small and somewhat darkened pen, allowing about two square feet for a mature fowl and one square foot for young chickens. Do not feed for the first 24 hours, then begin feeding rather scantily, increasing the amount gradually until at the end of two or three days they are getting all they will clean up in about 20 minutes, when fed regularly three times a day. This should continue for obout two weeks which is ordinarily as long as the fowl can stand such heavy feeding, and at which time, if the fowls were healthy and in a good range condition, they should be full and plump along the keel and have heavy, firm drumsticks and thighs.

Three good fattening rations follow:

First, 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds buckwheat middlings, or ground buckwheat with hulls removed, 100 pounds red dog flour, 30 pounds beef scrap, one pound charcoal.

Second, 100 pounds corn meal, 50 pounds wheat middlings, 50 pounds ground oats, 30 pounds beef scrap, one pound charcoal.

Third, 100 pounds corn meal, 60 pounds wheat middlings, or red dog flour, 20 pounds beef scrap, half pound charcoal.

KEEP THE FLIES FROM HENS

Poultryhouses and poultry yards constitute bad fly hatcheries unless preventive measures are taken.

The accumulations on the dropping boards and under the roosts left for only a few days become a live mass of maggots which in a short time increase the fly population of the farm by millions.

Even when the poultry houses are regularly cleaned every few days and the manure stored in ordinary boxes or barrels, the fly eggs continue to hatch and the maggots wriggle through cracks to the ground, and the fly increase goes on just the same unless the manure is treated with borax, hellebore, or some other effective preparation.

Experiments have shown that borax is the most reliable and effective preparation, and the expense is also less.

The plan followed in treating manure in this way is to have can dusters of borax in the poultry houses and sift a little of the borax over the dropping boards, or under the roosts, where no dropping boards are used, making sure to sift the borax thoroughly along the edges where the fly maggots will move when leaving the manure to escape into the ground.

Only a small quantity of the powdered borax is required—an ounce or a trifle more being sufficient for each bushel of manure treated.

The cost of borax in 100-pound lots obtained from mail-order houses or other wholesale channels should not be over five or six cents a pound, and about nine cents purchased by the single pound. The cost per hen for treating the manure during the fly-breeding season need not exceed a half-cent a bird.

Treated with this quantity of borax, the fertilizing value of the manure is now considered uninjured if not more than 15 tons of the treated manure is applied to the acre.

POULTRY HOUSE FLOORS

The floor in the poultry house is worthy of more consideration than it usually receives, as a substantial floor is necessary to keep the flock warm and dry as well as to exclude rats and moisture. The wooden floor costs more than concrete if you place the concrete without hiring skilled labor and the concrete is perfectly warm when covered with a deep litter and it can be thoroughly cleaned whenever the litter is removed.

The dirt floor is the least desirable of all floors in a poultry house as when the house is cleaned a portion of the dirt will be removed and in the winter it is difficult to obtain a supply of clean dry dirt. Rats easily dig into the poultry house when the dirt floor is used and as the rats burrow up through the litter it is sometimes difficult to find out where they enter without cleaning out quite a portion of the litter or hunting a long time for their place of entrance. Board floors are of course necessary in colony houses which are to be moved frequently but the concrete floor is now considered by practical poultrymen to be the only safe and substantial manner of building the floor in a modern poultry house.

The concrete foundation for a poultry house can be made at least eight or ten inches above the ground and it should then be filled with at least three inches of tightly packed cinders or coarse gravel. Over this place the concrete mixture in the proportions of one part of cement to six parts of gravel and spread it out with a plasterer's trowel to a depth of two inches. The mixture will spread better if plenty of water is added during the mixing and it is quite sloppy. Before the first cement mixture has set cover the surface with a half inch layer of a mixture containing 1 part cement to three parts of course sand instead of gravel. A foundation of this height allows the sill to be above the floor and this prevents rotting. It is also best to tile the ground under the poultry house unless it is very well drained and even on a well drained site tiling will take away the moisture that lies just under the surface of the soil as well as the surface water and in that way the house is given an ideal situation as far as drainage and permanent foundation are concerned.

LIVE STOCK

FEEDING CALVES

Now is the time for farmers who have more hay than they can feed, to buy calves, for they will make a fine investment. At least my experience proves so, says a farmer. Three years ago we bought 12 calves, as we had more hay than we could use. It was cowpea hay. Usually at this time of the year some farmers have one or two calves for sale for about $10 to $15 each, which is the price we paid for ours. We turned them on pasture and by the time pasture was gone they were in fair shape, as they were very poor when we bought them. That winter all we fed them was cowpea hay. In spring they were nice, sleek and fat. Then about June and July we bred them to a fine registered Jersey bull. All the calves were part or all Jerseys.

The manure was worth as much as the hay for it is the best of fertilizers, thus getting a second use out of it in raising a better crop and in building up the farm. Thus we were out the time in feeding the 12, which was not much as all we had to do was to stuff hay in the mangers twice per day and salt them once a week. Water was plentiful. The next winter we fed them clover and cowpea hay, also corn stover, no grain, and they were in fine shape.

In the spring they had calves of which we kept the females and sold the males. The calves were worth more than the handling of the cows. Then we had young fresh cows for sale, which after the sale brought over $50 each. Before selling we bred to our registered Jersey bull which was one of the best to be had.

CHOLERA SEASON

It has been observed that an increase in the number of outbreaks of hog cholera occurs during the latter part of August or the first part of September, and that the outbreaks increase in numbers and virulence until the latter part of October or November, when the disease gradually declines, says H. K. Wright in the National Stockman and Farmer. Predictions are that this year will be no exception. The rise in the number of outbreaks and the increase of virulency of the disease are probably due not so much to the season as to the fact that infection is spread by the extensive shipments of hogs for feeding purposes, and most important, hogs are turned into feed lots to receive a one-sided ration of new corn.

The occurrence of cholera is dependent solely upon the hogs becoming infected with the specific cholera micro-organism. Practically all hogs are susceptible to the disease when fed balanced rations, but when improperly fed and allowed to become infested with parasites the chance of controlling cholera on exposure is greatly lessened. At this time new corn is beginning to be fed and care must be exercised or indigestion will result, thus lessening the vitality of the animals, and if exposed to cholera infection death should follow. New corn should be fed sparingly at first and the amount gradually increased. Never start by feeding it exclusively.

Should an outbreak of cholera occur, immediately isolate and quarantine the sick hogs. Notify your neighbors so that they may stay away from your hog lots and thus prevent spread of the infection. Get anti-hog cholera serum and inoculate all healthy hogs. Kill the sick hogs and burn the carcasses. No treatment can be relied upon to save one visibly sick. Thoroughly clean all pens and yards. Burn the rubbish from the hog lots to afford sunlight an opportunity to destroy the infection. Disinfect with any of the coal tar dips the inside of the hog houses and all troughs used for feeding. Scatter lime about the hog houses and feed lots. Sanitation is the greatest factor in controlling and preventing cholera, and if practiced by all hog raisers will do much to prevent the ravages of cholera during the fall months.

Gasoline Engines Under $17.50 Per Horse-Power

When you are asked to pay from $25.00 to $40.00 per house-power for a gasoline engine, stop and think a minute before you pay that price. A few years ago such prices were standard for almost any make of good engines. But today, by the use of new and faster manufacturing machinery, brought into use through the development of the automobile business, gasoline engine prices should be much less than before.

Now-a-days a retail price of $17.50 per horse-power, and even less, can buy, for the engine user, all the "quality" in engine design, materials, and workmanship, that can constitute real value in any gasoline engine. Compared with present automobile prices, no one is justified in paying more than $17.50 per hourse-power for stationary gasoline engines.

Ed. H. Witte, who says that less than $17.50 per horsepower for any size of his gasoline engines, buys all the quality that can constitute the real value in any gasoline engine.

Many of the highest grade automobiles are now being quoted at $20.00 to $25.00 per horse-power, if we figure the prices by the motor ratings. Bearing this fact in mind, surely there is no reason to think that a general purpose farm, or shop, gasoline engines should cost more to make and sell than a complete, ready-to-run, reliable automobile. A little thought on this comparison shows that the "quality" talk used to persuade gasoline engine buyers to pay from $25.00 to $40.00 per horse-power will not stand the test of good sense reasoning.

Several years ago Ed. H. Witte, of the Witte Engine Works, foresaw the drift of the times, and began to re-equip his big factory with new machinery, as fast as the newer and better manufacturing machinery was brought out, with the object in view of lowering manufacturing costs, while constantly improving the quality—the working efficiency of his engines. The present retail price of less than $17.50 per horse-power for WITTE gasoline engines of all sizes, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 horse-power, is the result of WITTE'S improved and enlarged manufacturing activities. The thoroughdoing quality of WITTE engines is proved by the nearly 30 years they have been on the market, and by the many thousands of engines bought each year by Witte's old customers.

Everyone who thinks of getting a gasoline engine, now or in the future should get the full particulars of Witte's latest improved engines, which are sent direct from the factory, guaranteed for five years, and on easy, reasonable terms to suit, if all cash is not handy at the time of purchase. Full information can be had for the asking—write to Ed. H. Witte, Witte Engine Works, either at his factory 2610 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or at his factory branch, 2610 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., according to which office is nearest to you.—(Adv.)

FARM BRIEFS

The silo owner does not tremble when pasture begins to dry up.

The amount of other feed given should naturally be taken into account. Usually it is safer to fed less silage than here listed, rather than more.

Plants, like animals, are warmer inside than the air about them. This is especially true in winter.

In spite of the growing use of tractors, only one acre in 20,000 is plowed by mechanical power.

Fruits and vegetables furnish iron and phosphorus—and therefore are good for all persons, and especially those for whom the doctors would prescribe those chemicals as tonics. Water cress, asparagus, lettuce, cauliflower, onions, apples, apricots, cherries and peaches all are rich in these elements, as are beans and peas also.

A man plowing with a 12-inch walking plow walks a little over 10 miles for every acre turned under.

With a six-horse team and a triple gang plow one man can plow 10 acres a day with less effort than he could plow two acres with a walking plow. The triple gang plow is about the largest practical one-man outfit for use with horses.

Do not continually drug your farm animals unless you understand what you are doing it for. Turpentine is all right in some cases, but it is a bad article to fool with.

Where only a few cabbages are to be stored it is a good plan to wrap the heads in newspapers and put them on shelves in a cool cellar.

The best plows for hard or sticky gumbo soils are probably those with slat bottom mold boards. These are made of heavy steel slats about an inch and a half wide and three-quarters of an inch apart. They run in the direction of the ordinary moldboard curve. There is less area in such a moldboard, consequently the pressure is greater per square inch of what surface is there and the plow will scour.

Do not keep cream in rusty milk cans, setters or buckets; the cream will not keep so well and may contract an objectionable metallic flavor.

Milking should always be done in such a way as to give the cow greatest satisfaction. Regularity is therefore necessary in dairy work. Frequently changing hours of milking or feeding interferes very much with the milk flow.

Why are pine lands generally thought to be infertile? Koch, a German, finds that the turpentine and other elements in the humus made from the trees of the pine family are more or less poisonous to soil bacteria, and are unfavorable to plant growth. Perhaps that helps to explain why cut-over lands of the pine family are better for crops after the lapse of years after the lumbering has been done.

For a 12-inch walking plow, which trees should never be over three long. For a 14-inch plow, not three and one-half feet. Traces never pull down on the hip straps.

A properly adjusted walking will run best in ground clear of stumps and roots when you grip handles but lightly. Too firm a throws the plow out of balance.

Almond growers in California facing an increase of 500 per cent their crop. The old story of planting any crop borne by especially a long lived tree.

Success in hog raising is determined by intelligent daily, sometimes hourly care, attention to many smaller tails, and good judgment. When farmer decides to become a hog he should plan to stay permanently the business.

Bank celery with boards or for fall use.

This is the time of year when special care must be taken in the dairy to produce clean milk. Disease germs are abundant now and they will be the milk unless precautions are taken.

Does it pay to pasture cows? A New York man has made money by the soiling system, keeping his cows and growing the forage to be fed them—green in summer and silage winter.

Finely ground raw limestone is as good for use in sweetening the as burned lime; but the amount should be twice as great. It sweetens the soil without burning it.

"The soil that grows jimson weed can grow wheat, though it would rather grow jimson weeds." So says circular from the Illinois Agricultural college. True—and the soil that will not grow weeds won't grow anything else.

At the Colorado Agricultural college a simple system of marking individual animals is used which is recommended for small herds or flocks of pure breds in which it is desired that a system of flock numbers be kept aside from the registry numbers.

HARD ON CHILDREN

When Teacher Has Coffee Habit.

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher down in Miss. says: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously.

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation.

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room.

"When talking this over with my physician he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor, and nourishing.

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared. I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer.

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

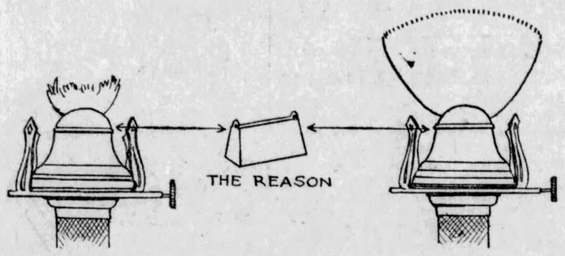
Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Cut Your Light Bills in Half and Get More Light---



Before Using

"It's a Wonder."

After Using

You Can Do It With the

"Perfect Burner"

SENT POSTPAID FOR..... **36c**

TO BLADE READERS

Here's the solution of all your lighting problems—here's the answer to the question of cost—get three times the brightness from your lamp or lantern—by using these remarkable burners, consisting of one large lamp burner and one large lantern burner, each with patent draft and damper attachment which transforms the weak reddish flame of the ordinary kerosene lamp or lantern burner into a pure, dazzling light three times more powerful and clear. It generates no gas, makes absolute combustion and is free from all smoke and odor when turned high or low. No complicated parts to get out of order—lasts a lifetime—indestructible—easy to attach—perfectly adjustable. Every home should have one. Two burners and wicks are included in each set. **Address Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, O.**

Easy to Put On

The Roof That Stays and PAYS!

THERE'S one roof the elements can't get the better of—one roof that won't fly off or wear out in a hurry—one roof that stays and PAYS. It is an

EDWARDS Metal Roof

Costs less in the first place. Easier to lay than a wood shingle roof—a man with hammer does it all. Lasts five times as long. Always tight—that's because of the patented Interlocking Device and "Tightcote" process. No raw edges. No spots to rust or rot. Each sheet completely dipped in molten metal. Covers all edges as well as sides.

Other Advantages

And a $10,000 Guarantee Bond insures you against lightning loss. All styles and sizes. Edwards Metal Roofing comes in handy sheets all ready to lay. Goes on with hammer and saw—Then your roof is on for good!

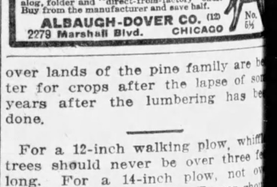
It will pay you to write for Bargain Catalog No. 1075 Give size of roof for complete estimate of cost. Write today—now—while prices are still down.

You're Guaranteed Against Lightning Loss

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. 1025-1075 Lock St. Cincinnati, Ohio

Absolutely Weather-tight in All Seasons

OWN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN WE WILL HELP YOU



"I made $88.16 first three days," writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Mr. L. Smith turned over $301 in 3 weeks. Rev. Crawford made $10 first day. See what they have done. Judge what you can do.

LET US START YOU in Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper plating. Prof. Gray's new electro method. Plates on watches, clocks, tableware, stoves, autos and metal goods. Prof. Gray's Royal Immersion process, different from and superior to old method. Become independent with a brilliant, beautiful thick plate guaranteed 5 to 10 yrs. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated. Big profits. PLATERS HAVE ALL THEY CAN DO. People bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women can work for small per cent. Work is finished the way to do it better. No experience required, we teach you. Recipes, Formulas, Trade Secrets Free. Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about 10 cents to do $1.00 worth of plating.

Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and Sample Free. Don't wait. Send us your address anyway. Gray & Co. Plating Works, 892 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

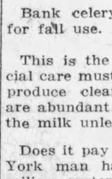
FURS TRAPPERS

We can put many dollars in your pocket this season. Ship your furs direct to us and save commission and other charges. Our prices have $1,000,000 to pay out in cash. We are the largest dealers in furs in the world and will pay you a fair price for your furs. Most reliable and prompt money at all times. Don't sell your furs at any price until you get our prices. Why not get the most money for your furs? Write today—now—for our price list, tags, shipping boxes and other supplies. Write us today. FREE—Trapper's Guide Book. Tells how to trap and when to trap. Contains game laws of all states. Write us today. I. ABRAHAM 285 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

TRAPPERS LOOK

At last the gates are opened between Trappers and Fur Manufacturers by one of the largest and most reliable Fur houses in America. More money for Trappers and Fur Shippers. A surprise for you—not a cent commission charged. Highest prices paid—prompt returns—exact grading. Don't send a shipment to anyone, until you get our price list, absolutely free. Money talks—Write us. Simon Summerfield & Co., 312 N. Main St., Dept. 1459 St. Louis.

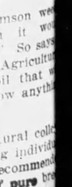
TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CA



And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat and all other Furs, Hides, Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. 447 St. Louis, Mo.

Only $2 Down One Year to Pay!



$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost in cream and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (ID) 2279 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

U. S. BLAMED FOR LUSITANIA IN SUIT FILED IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The United States government is held responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania and the loss of 1,152 lives, 114 of which were American, in a $50,000 damage suit filed yesterday in the United States district court by Mrs. Sarah Lund of Chicago, one of the survivors.

Bradley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York; Capt. W. T. Turner, master of the Lusitania, and the Cunard Steamship Co. are named defendants.

Germany will be released from all possible liability if the suit is successful. And President Wilson's administration, particularly the department of state, will have been found negligent and guilty.

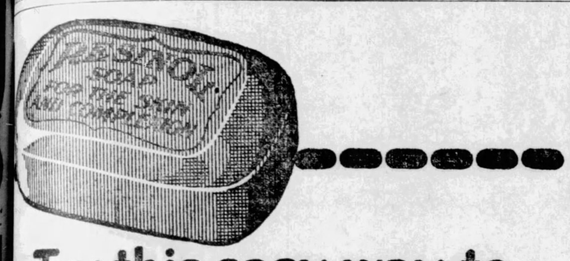
The bill flatly charges that both soldiers and ammunition were carried, although international treaty laws in the United States and Great Britain expressly forbid such passengers and freight.

Malone, as representative of this government, and Capt. Turner, as the official for Great Britain, are accused of having knowingly violated federal criminal statutes by permitting the vessel to leave New York.

The national peace conference is supporting Mrs Lund in her effort to gain partial reparation for the loss of both her husband and father. An officer of the conference announced that, if the suit is successful, the removal from office of Collector Malone and his indictment on a charge of manslaughter will be sought.

40 BU. FROM ONE APPLE TREE

St. Marys, Oct 13.—A yield of 40 bushels of first-class apples from one tree is a record on W. H. Vorhees' premises, near the south limits of the city.



Try this easy way to clear your skin with

Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment* and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For free sample cake and trial of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. 3-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

*Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin and scalp affections.

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, all seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7350—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This plain blouse is made with gathered fronts and with a yoke across the shoulders in the back. The neck may be high with turn over collar or low with a collar finish. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

7411—Ladies' Dress.

In this charming gown we have a waist with sleeve and side body in one piece while in front there is a surplice vest or a chemisette which extends to the edge of the high collar. The skirt has a yoke at sides and front, the lower portion of which is circular, while the back extends to the belt and is gathered to the belt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

7352—Girls' Dress.

A smart frock for school, this model has the new side front closing for both waist and skirt. The high neck is finished with a flat collar and the sleeves may be long or short. The skirt is pleated all around and joined to a yoke. This style is pretty for plaids, stripes and plain fabrics, such as serge, gabardine and velveteen.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7397—Girls' Dress.

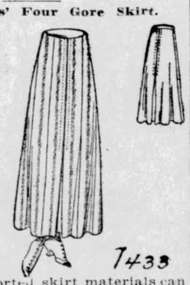
Linen, gingham or serge can be used to make this pretty dress. Square or round neck and long or short sleeves may be used.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

7410—Ladies' Empire Negligee.

This dainty model the short waisted effect is used and it is made with a very small shoulder and short sleeves. The skirt section of the gown is arranged in very small box pleats and is attached to the waist upon the outside. There is a handsome collar which comes down in a plastron front. Crepe de chine, wash silk, challie, cashmere, etc., are used for these gowns. The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

7433—Ladies' Four Gore Skirt.



This plainest of skirts is made with four gores and will cut without waste from material 36 in. wide. There is a seam in the center of front and back with a small kick pleat at the lower edge of each seam. The closing is placed in one of the side seams. Serge, gabardine, tweed and imported skirt materials can be used for this skirt, and also velveteen and corduroy. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches, bust measure.

7418—Misses' Dress.

This natty frock has the front and back of the blouse cut in one, without any shoulder seam. The side body is in one with the fitted full length sleeve and this is finished at the wrist with a deep cuff. The upper part of the skirt is gathered at the band and the lower part is circular and joins the upper without fullness. Two materials such as serge and taffetas, or plain and plaid poplin will be effective in this style.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7399—Child's Apron.

Two pieces compose this apron; one of them is the front, with half the lower side portions in one with it, and the other is the back, made in the same manner. The two are joined at the side seam of the skirt and at the shoulder, where there is a button. The apron is slipped on over the head. It may be made of crossbar muslin, gingham etc.

The patern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

BRITISH LAW

If one of the combatants in a prize fight in Great Britain kills the other, not only is he guilty of manslaughter, but so are the seconds, promoters and

CONGRESSMEN FAVOR DEFENSES

Clark and O'Gorman Head List of Those Who Promise Action.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Speaker Clark and Senator James A. O'Gorman lead the list of about 50 congressmen sent out today by the National Security League as being pledged to adequate preparedness for national defense.

One hundred and fifty members of Congress gave favorable replies to a poll by the league.

Replies from the south are neither numerous nor encouraging, the league declares.

Champ Clark has written to the league that he stands on his speech recently delivered in San Francisco, in which he stated that the American people want peace with honor, that he had no sympathy with the "peace at any price" policy.

Favors Militia Plan.

He also declared he was in favor of an increase in the army and the navy to a real army of defense, through a thoroughly trained and equipped militia.

"I shall, of course, do all I can," says Senator O'Gorman, "to advance the general object of preparedness for national defense."

Senator Warren G. Harding has announced himself unequivocally for national defense. In a letter to the National Security League in Washington he says:

What Harding Hints.

"I certainly favor a program of preparedness, especially naval. The aerial service and submarine force should be equal to all possible needs. We need an army double the present force with some practical method of providing trained officers."

Letters from the West and middle West indicate the growth of sentiment in favor of adequate preparedness in those sections of the country.

Representative D. R. Anthony, Jr., of Kansas, who is a member of the committee on military affairs, declares that there should be an increase of a regular army of 15 regiments of field artillery, 15 regiments of infantry and five regiments of cavalry.

250,000 in Second Line.

He will favor the enactment of a favorable pay bill for the National Guard and its co-ordination with the regular establishment, which would actually give the United States a second line defense of 250,000 men.

Representative Anthony's naval program would include six of the fastest and most up-to-date battle cruisers possessed by any navy in the world with not less than six of the fastest scout cruisers and at least 25 long distance submarines.

Representative Sydney Anderson of Minnesota says he is in favor of a policy for national defense and urges military training in the high schools to develop a citizen reserve.

Representative James A. Frear of Wisconsin says he is in favor of reasonable preparedness, but does not want to commit himself until he knows what recommendations will be made by the army and navy boards.

Adler's

Famous No Money Down Free Trial Organ Piano Offer

Saves You $48.75

Your Own Time to Pay

My Free 30-Day Trial—No Money Down—Your Own Time to Pay Offer Breaks All Records—Banishes Competition

Believing that every home should have the elevating influence of music, I originated the *Adler* plan of selling organs—over 90,000 of these famous instruments are giving sweet music in the homes of the people. Send *today* for my *Free* Organ Catalog—learn how you can have the World's Best Organ—winner of highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair—*also winner of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, 1913, Knoxville, Tenn*—sent to *your* home, *without paying a cent down*, for a

FREE 30 Day Trial

Send no money until you decide to buy. *Have it a month free.* If you say you want to keep it, then pay me in small amounts at your convenience.

Easy Payments No Burden To You
No Interest—No Collectors

The risk is all mine—and if at the end of a year the *Adler* fails to make good my every claim, I will refund every dollar you have paid. I give a *50-year guarantee*—longest made on any organ. I save you $48.75, or more, because I sell direct from the $1,000,000 *Adler* Organ Factory (greatest in existence) wiping out all in-between profits—wrecking organ prices.

Saves You Half

Every *Adler Piano* shipped direct from great $1,000,000 *Adler* Factory to home at lowest factory prices. I save you *half*—because the *Adler Plan* absolutely *wipes out middlemen.* 30 days' free trial. Easy payment plan.

Winners of Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, 1913. Write for Free Organ or Piano Book.

No Deposit Asked

C. L. Adler, Pres.
Adler Mfg. Co.,
5376 W. Chestnut St. Louisville, Ky.

Send me—FREE—your wonderful Organ Book ☐ } Mark which
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Embroidered Aprons 10c each

Write for our catalogue of Household Necessities and Jewelry at BARGAIN prices. Send 10c for Apron and convince yourself of our low prices.

Manhattan Mail Order Co.
Dept. 25, 332 E. 48th St., New York

New Feather Beds Only $5.40

Pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 1015, Greensboro, N. C.

SAMPLE CASE FREE

Make $100 a Week Selling Toilet Combinations

SEND NO MONEY, just a postal. Get biggest offer ever made. A fortune in it! We start you in toilet goods business. Over 150% profit.

No Experience Needed!

Stark made $148 the first week. Bell cleaned up $35 in four days. Christmas rush starting. Write quick.

PIERCE CO.
Dept. 221 Chicago, Ill.

KEEP YOUR FACE YOUNG

CUTICURA

Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment will help you.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 13G, Boston.

SOUTH AMERICA O. K.'S CARRANZA

All Countries on Continent Agree to Recognize the First Chief.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Favorable responses were received today from all the government participating in the pan-American conference which decided to recognize General Carranza. Secretary Lansing has called a meeting of the conferees next Monday to arrange the form of recognition.

Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala replied yesterday. Today favorable word came from Brazil and Chile.

Inasmuch as some of the countries still have diplomatic representatives in Mexico, a renewal of relations in an official manner can be arranged in Mexico. The United States and several other countries, however, have not had diplomatic representatives for some time in Mexico City. Recognition probably will take the form of presentation of a note to General Carranza, through the medium of Elezio Arredondo, his representative here, who will depart for Mexico to meet General Carranza.

With the presentation of such a note an embargo on arms would go into effect against opposing factions, and an ambassador or charge d'affaires would be sent as soon as selection could be made.

SEND AEROGRAMS, HIDING LOCATION

Navy Finds Way to Use Wireless Without Revealing Vessels' Whereabouts.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Sending of radiograms by vessels at sea without revealing the approximate location of the ship dispatching the message—a problem that has confronted naval strategists since the discovery of wireless communication—virtually has been accomplished. Experiments of this order, made by the "enemy" divisions of the Atlantic fleet during the recent war game, are said by naval officials to have been highly satisfactory.

During the time the two forces were engaged in the maneuvers, one moving to attack the coast and the other to defend it, the vessels were in constant communication with the navy yards and supply stations ashore, but neither force was able to determine the location of the other by use of the wireless.

The messages were disguised by means known only to the navy department and, for the first time in the history of the war game maneuvers, they gave the vessels intercepting them no indication as to where they came from or what force of wave length had been used in transmission.

Ordinarily, naval officers say, an experienced operator can estimate the location or proximity of a vessel by listening in or receiving messages it is sending.

This feature of wireless communication long has been realized as dangerous to the navy in time of war and means to combat it long have been sought.

U. S. TO PROBE CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH TARS

Alleged They Killed German Submarine Crew.

Washington, Oct. 18.—German charges that the sailors on the British patrol boat Baralong killed the commander and 10 men of a German submarine seeking rescue after their vessel had been sunk, will require a prolonged investigation by state department officials. Secretary Lansing today declined to comment on the affidavits filed by the German embassy further than to say the inquiry would be thorough.

Captain Manning of the British steamer Nicosian, to whose relief the Baralong was going, already has denied any of the Germans were shot and killed.

Ambassador Page in London, and Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, were today instructed to forward to Washington the facts in the case as they have been presented to the two foreign offices.

CAPTOR OF JEFF DAVIS DEAD

Washington, Oct. 18.—Funeral services were held here today for William P. Stedman, a former private in the Fourth Michigan regiment during the civil war and the captor of Jefferson Davis after the fall of Richmond.

Stedman died here yesterday at the age of 79 years. He was an employe of the department of agriculture.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

ly. "We both love her, don't we, boy? Can't help it, can we? And she's ours, Kazan, all ours! She belongs to you and to me, and we're going to take care of her all our lives, and if we ever have to we'll fight for her like hell—won't we Eh, Kazan, old boy?"

For a long time after they left him where he was lying on the rug Kazan's eyes did not leave the girl. He watched and listened—and all the time there grew more and more in him the craving to creep up to them and touch the girl's hand, or her dress, or her foot. After a time his master said something, and with a little laugh the girl jumped up and ran to a big, square, shining thing that stood crosswise in a corner, and which had a row of white teeth longer than his own body. He had wondered what those teeth were for. The girl's fingers touched them now, and all the whispering of winds that he had ever heard, all the music of the waterfalls and the rapids and the trilling of birds in spring time, could not equal the sounds they made. It was his first music. For a moment it startled and frightened him, and then he felt the fright pass away and a strange tingling in his body. He wanted to sit back on his haunches and howl, as he had howled at the billion stars in the skies on cold winter nights. But something kept him from doing that. It was the girl. Slowly he began slinking toward her. He felt the eyes of the man upon him, and stopped. Then a little more—inches at a time, with his throat and jaw straight out along the floor. He was half-way to her—half-way across the room—when the wonderful sounds grew very soft and very low.

"Go on!" he heard the man urge in a low, quick voice. "Go on! Don't stop!"

The girl turned her head, saw Kazan cringing there on the floor, and continued to play. The man was still looking, but his eyes could not keep Kazan back now. He went nearer, still nearer, until at last his outreaching muzzle touched her dress where it lay piled on the floor. And then—he lay trembling, for she had begun to sing. He had heard a Cree woman crooning in front of her tepee; he had heard the wild chant of the caribou song—but he had never heard anything like this wonderful sweetness that fell from the lips of the girl. He forgot his master's presence now. Quietly, cringingly, so that she would not know, he lifted his head. He saw her looking at him; there was something in her wondereful eyes that gave him confidence, and he laid his head in her lap. For the second time he felt the touch of a woman's hand, and he closed his eyes with a long sighing breath. The music stopped. There came a little fluttering sound above him. Like a laugh and a sob in one. He heard his master cough.

"I've always loved the old rascal—but I never thought he'd do that," he said; and his voice sounded queer to Kazan.

CHAPTER II.

Into the North.

Wonderful days followed for Kazan. He missed the forests and deep snows. He missed the daily strife of keeping his teammates in trace, the yapping at his heels, the straight long pull over the open spaces and the barrens. He missed the "Koosh—koosh—Hoo-yah!" of the driver, the spiteful snap of his twenty-foot caribou-gut whip, and that yelping and straining behind him that told him he had his followers in line. But something had come to take the place of that which he missed. It was in the room, in the air all about him, even when the girl or his master was not near. Wherever she had been, he found the presence of that strange thing that took away his loneliness. It was the woman scent, and sometimes it made him whine softly when the girl herself was actually with him. He was not lonely, nights, when he should have been out howling at the stars. He was not lonely, because one night he prowled about until he found a certain door, and when the girl opened that door in the morning she found him curled up tight against it. She had reached down and hugged him, the thick smother of her long hair falling all over him in a delightful perfume; thereafter she placed a rug before the door for him to sleep on. All through the long nights he knew that she was just beyond the door, and he was content. Each day he thought less and less of the wild places, and more of her.

Then there came the beginning of the change. There was a strange hurry and excitement around him, and the girl paid less attention to him. He grew uneasy. He sniffed the change in the air, and he began to study his master's face. Then there came the morning, very clearly, when the babiche collar and the iron chain were fastened to him again. Not until he had followed his master out through the door and into the street did he begin to understand. They were sending him away! He sat suddenly back on his haunches and refused to budge.

"Come, Kazan," coaxed the man. "Come on, boy."

He hung back and showed his white fangs. He expected the lash of a whip or the blow of a club, but neither came. His master laughed and took him back to the house. When they left it again, the girl was with them and walked with her hand touching his head. It was she who persuaded him to leap up through a big dark hole into the still darker interior of a car, and it was she who lured him to the darkest corner of all, where his master fastened his chain. Then they went out, laughing like two children. For hours after that Kazan lay still and tense, listening to the queer rumble of wheels under him. Several times those wheels stopped, and he heard voices outside. At last he was sure that he heard a familiar voice, and he strained at his chain and whined. The closed door slid back. A man with a lantern climbed in, followed by his master. He paid no attention to them, but glared out through the opening into the gloom of night. He almost broke loose when he leaped down upon the white snow, but when he saw no one there, he stood rigid, sniffing the air. Over him were the stars he had howled at all his life, and about him were the forests, black and silent, shutting them in like a wall. Vainly he sought for that one scent that was missing, and Thorpe heard the low note of grief in his shaggy throat. He took the lantern and held it above his head, at the same time loosening his hold on the leash. At that signal there came a voice from out of the night. It came from behind them, and Kazan whirled to suddenly that the loosely held chain slipped from the man's hand. He saw the glow of other lanterns. And then, once more, the voice—

"Kaa-aa-zan!"

He was off like a bolt. Thorpe laughed to himself as he followed.

"The old pirate!" he chuckled.

When he came to the lantern-lighted space back of the caboose, Thorpe found Kazan crouching down at a woman's feet. It was Thorpe's wife. She smiled triumphantly at him as he came up out of the gloom.

"You've won!" he laughted, not unhappily. "I'd have wagered my last dollar he wouldn't do that for any voice on earth. You've won! Kazan, you brute, I've lost you!"

His face suddenly sobered as Isobel stooped to pick up the end of the chain.

"He's yours, Issy," he added quickly, "but you must let me care for him until—we know. Give me the chain. I won't trust him even now. He's a wolf. I've seen him take an Indian's hand off at a single snap. I've seen him tear out another dog's jugular in one leap. He's an outlaw—a bad dog, in spite of the fact that he hung to me like a hero and brought me out alive. I can't trust him. Give me the chain—"

He did not finish. With the snarl of a wild beast Kazan had leaped to his feet. His lips drew up and bared his long fangs. His spine stiffened, and with a sudden cry of warning, Thorpe dropped a hand to the revolver at his belt.

(To Be Continued.)

U. S. SCENTS PLOT AS COUNT'S HELD

Secret Service Tries to Connect Defense Plans Theft With Arrest.

New York, Oct. 16.—With the indictment Friday of Max Lynar, also known as Count Max Lynar Loudon, on a charge of bigamy, United States secret service agents began an investigation of the recent alleged activities of a man, who, under the name of Lynar, is said to have done confidential work in this country last June and July on behalf of the German and Austrian governments.

Their investigation embraced a report that detailed plans and sketches of certain fortifications around New York harbor had been sent to Berlin by two secret messengers aboard a steamship which sailed from this port for Rotterdam in July.

This steamship was searched at Falmouth, England, it was reported, for the messengers, whose presence aboard had been cabled to the British admiralty, but they were not found.

The ship then proceeded to Rotterdam, it was said, where she was again searched by the British consul there. The messengers were reported to have eluded the British consul, landed in Rotterdam with the plans of the forts in their possession, and proceeded thence to the German capital.

The name of one of the alleged messengers, the steamer upon which they are said to have made the trip, the date of its departure from New York and arrival at Rotterdam, were in the possession of the secret service.

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys.

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uremic poisoning occurs, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a sample package of "An-uric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his medical opinion—without charge and absolutely free. This "An-uric" of Dr. Pierce's is 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's An-uric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "An-uric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.

Kidney Disease is suspected by medical men when patients complain of backache or suffer with irregular urination, disturbed, too frequent, scanty or painful passage. The general symptoms are rheumatic pains or neuralgia, headaches, dizzy spells, irritability, despondency, weakness and general misery. Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's An-uric Kidney Tablets.—Adv.

HOME FOLKS What 15c Will Do! You have wished for a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. The Pathfinder is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of 15c in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, printed from large, easy reading type, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its 22nd year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. THE PATHFINDER, 32 Douglas Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. SEA FORCES TO RANK SECOND

Germany May Lose Her Standing Next to England in Armed Vessels.

Washington, Oct. 18.—If congress agrees to the naval construction plan which President Wilson intends to recommend, the annual increase in the United States navy will approximate, for the first time, the annual construction of Great Britain in the period just preceding the war.

At the end of five years the navy of the United States will be second only to that of Great Britain, unless Germany has made far greater advances during the war than the information in possession of the naval intelligence office indicates.

President Wilson's program for the coming session of congress calls for an appropriation of about $210,000,000, of which $100,000,000 will be for new construction. This will be an increase over the amount appropriated by Great Britain for new vessels in the last year of peace.

It will be an increase of $70,000,000 over the usual annual building program of the American navy. With this money the general board of the navy proposes to begin as its first year's building, two dreadnaughts, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, five seagoing submarines capable of accompanying the grand fleet anywhere; 25 coast defense submarines, 15 destroyers, two gunboats, one hospital ship and one fuel ship. Provisions will be made also for 8,000 additional enlisted men and an annual increase of 250 in the students at the naval academy.

When the program has been carried out that the President will initiate this year the United States navy will consist of the following:

Superdreadnaughts, 25; battle cruisers, 10; battleships of the second line, 22; cruisers, armored and unarmored, 30; submarines, 135; destroyers, 110.

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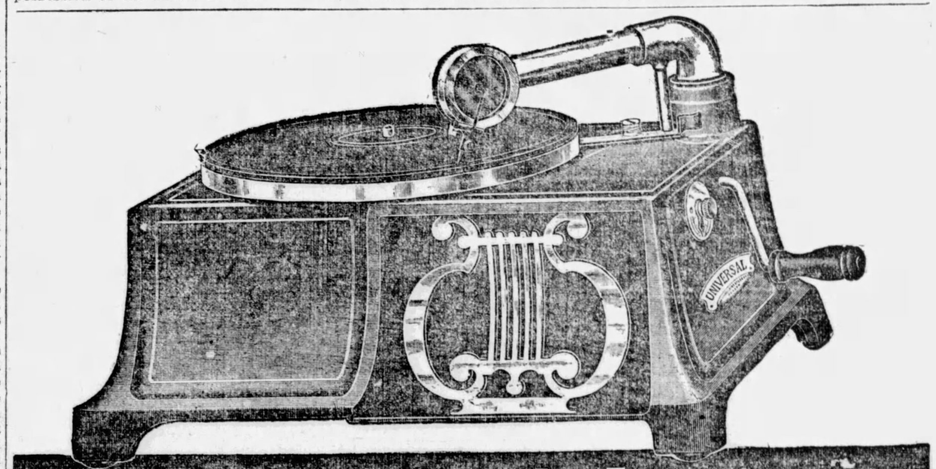
ENGLAND EASES UP TRADE BAN

Accepts Rule of Implied Contracts in Releasing Our Imports.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Great Britain has assumed a conciliatory attitude toward American commerce. In addition to agreeing to follow the rule of implied contracts in granting permits to American importers to bring forward goods of German and Austrian origin, Ambassador Rice today assured Secretary Lansing his government is anxious to do away with all red tape in passing upon cargoes to and from neutral countries.

He also explained no cargoes en route to this side which can be shown to be owned by Americans will be confiscated by British prize courts merely on suspicion they were purchased since March 1 of this year.

Fully 60 per cent of the goods now held in Rotterdam warehouses are designed for the Christmas trade in this country. Nearly all of these goods were consigned to Rotterdam "in trust" in accordance with "year to year" contracts between the German manufacturers and the American importers. Under the contracts payment must be made three months after delivery. But the British authorities have declined to recognize these contracts as coming under their decision that goods "paid for prior to March 1" were entitled to passage to the United States. Ambassador Page protested that ruling and the British ambassador has now notified the state department that it has been changed and that all "implied contract" goods can be brought forward.



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Sensational Phonograph Offer!!

For a limited time we offer you the most sensational, the most astoundingly liberal offer ever made in the history of the Phonograph business. We will send to you without one penny in advance, without one bit of obligation on your part whatsoever, this remarkable Universal Phonograph—this startling new invention—this marvelous all metal machine which is revolutionizing the talking machine world.

Never before—and without doubt never again—will an offer so liberal be made. It is only because of our tremendous resources of $1,000,000 and our determination to quickly gain nation wide publicity for this marvelous Universal phonograph that now—for a limited period—we offer to send it to you without one cent in advance. When we say this we mean absolutely and unqualifiedly—not one cent in advance. No references asked—no C. O. D.—no delay—no red tape—not even your promise to keep the machine. The coupon below is all that is necessary. And with this remarkable machine will be sent eight splendid selections—the regular 65c double disc Columbia records. Play this grand Universal in your home with the superb selections sent with it—invite your friends in for a delightful evening's entertainment—give the Universal a thorough ten days' test and then, if you wish, return machine and records to us at our expense. If, however, after a thorough test, you believe it to be the most remarkable, most perfect of all Phonographs, simply

Pay Only $1.00 In Ten Days

and pay the balance of our Special Limited Introductory Bargain price in small monthly payments of only $1.55 each until you have paid us only $16.50. If for any reason you do not want to keep the Phonograph and records simply return to us within ten days after receipt at our expense and you owe us nothing—not one penny. The Special Introductory price, made for advertising purposes, is just about half the regular price asked for machines of like quality and value. And besides the Universal is guaranteed to reproduce any selection as well as even the $200 machines.

Did you ever hear of such an offer before? Think what a remarkable Phonograph this one must be in order to stand such a critical test as this. It is indeed perfect. We absolutely guarantee that the Universal Phonograph does not contain one particle of wood or one particle of tin in its entire construction. The Universal is indeed the marvel of the Phonograph industry—reproduces sound perfectly, right to the minutest detail:—Songs, Speeches, Instrumental Music, Band and Orchestra Selections. Each voice, male or female, each instrument brought out in an actual reproduction exactly as the original, not one sound or syllable blurred or indistinct—you will be amazed at its wonderful performance.

The discovery of the remarkable copperized tone board and sound clarifier makes the wonderful difference. The cabinet is made entirely of reinforced metal, beautifully ebonized. Gorgeous Harp frontispiece and all trimming beautiful silver effect, base 15 inches wide by 6 inches high, 11½ inches deep; weight 17 lbs; has exclusive automatic start and stop. Plays ALL makes and sizes of disc records.

8 Selections Exchanged

Eight beautiful selections—the regular 65c double disc Columbia records—will be sent to you on this offer. A complete list of hundreds of the most famous selections will be sent along with the machine and records. You have the privilege of exchanging any or all of these selections sent to you for those of your own choice. Exchange to be made immediately.

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Remember, no reference asked, no C. O. D., no strings, or red tape whatsoever, no money in advance. Your credit is good with us. We send no letters or literature—no questions to answer. Just fill your name and address in the coupon and mail it today. That's all that is necessary in order to get this wonderful Universal Phonograph and 8 beautiful selections in your home. Remember, if you are not thoroughly satisfied that it is the greatest Phonograph you have ever heard return to us at our expense and you owe us nothing. Without the eight selections this Phonograph will be furnished for only $13.90.

Only 10,000 of these machines have been set aside to be sent out on this amazing No Money In Advance Free Trial offer for advertising purposes in order to get a machine in each locality immediately. Mail the coupon at once before the supply is exhausted. Don't delay. Send coupon today, then examine and test this beautiful, perfect, new Universal Phonograph in your home. This offer is limited—immediate action is necessary, mail coupon now.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915.

Largest and flest Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

When a wife really enjoys going about the house 'ridding up" after an untidy husband—that is love.

That old soothing beautitude will never be changed to "Blessed is the pacifist."

Parents rejoice when Baby begins to talk, but at the end of a few years they are advising him to keep his mouth shut.

One can't tell, by reading contradictory war reports, which is the underdog.

Most of the soothing philosophy is written for the poor. Only a crumb here and there for the rich.

The best is never too good for anybody.

Most persons who preach matrimony practice what they preach.

Married women will divide on the subject of the President's re-marriage, but it is probable the widows will be unanimous for it.

When drinking interferes with a man's work it is poor policy to give up work.

A smiling wife makes a charming background for a stack of steaming-hot flapjacks.

We have an idea that George V. will quit his job when brass bands can no longer play God Save the King.

Nearly everything that is said about heaven gives one the impression that it is an ideal place for a loafer, but without much fascination for the fellow who likes to work.

An aeronaut, if he is alive, is a success.

Instead of acknowledging his utter dependence, man foolishly tries to make his stomach jump through a hoop.

The megaphone has its uses, but it would never do for love-making.

If you have a grouch keep it in the dark. Don't let it show on the surface.

Misinformed persons have the notion that the old bustle of days gone by was something to sit on.

Because every man is fallible is no reason why anybody should be careless.

Some people who boast of family trees wouldn't have any more sense than to saw off the limb they happened to be sitting on.

"Cowbells will ring on forever," says Charles Leedy in the Youngstown Telegram. Well, let 'em ring. Clanged in a shady dell, where modest wildflowers grow, as only a ruminating cow can clang it, there is poetry in a cowbell.

Villa can't write. Probably because there is no hair-trigger on a fountain pen.

We suppose Ferdinand of Bulgaria, like other married men, talks about his kingdom, or czardom, when his wife isn't around.

There are three kinds of experience—bitter, sweet and bitter-sweet.

Anybody who goes to bed a pessimist and gets up an optimist has had a good night's sleep.

Some African savages have as many as sixty wives. However they were savages before marriage.

Mrs. Galt endorsement of the Wilson administration was whole-hearted.

Always one may be sure the hole in the doughnut is genuine.

Our notion of an interesting diary would be one in which people would make a faithful record of their meannesses of each day of the week, Sundays included.

Recognition of Carranza's whiskers ought to be made a part of the government crop report.

To recognize Carranza and tie Villa's hands behind him is another idea of sportsmanship.

The man with the black eye is not out looking for trouble. He is on his way back.

When a woman cries at a wedding she may be thinking of the time she was a blushing bride.

If the President should happen to do something silly during the next few weeks we suppose everybody who has ever been in love would be ready to forgive him.

Palms of the childless are forever itching for an opportunity to spank somebody's darling boy or girl.

When the Kaiser's sister married King Constantine—that was more German efficiency.

President Wilson's new slogan, "America first," may startle old free trade Democrats.

It takes longer to explain a failure than a success.

What's become of the old-fashioned man who used to say he wasn't afraid of work—that he could lie right down beside it and go to sleep?

Washington may recognize old Venustiana Carranza, but we refuse to think of him as Uncle Venus.

A gossip doesn't let it be said that "the half has never yet been told."

Everybody loves a lover, with the possible exception of those who didn't get an office under his administration.

400 MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

The administration, it is reported, is to ask congress for four hundred millions of dollars for the improvement of the national defense. This will be an increase of one hundred and forty millions over the last appropriations.

The country will give the heartiest approval to all attempts to prepare the nation against that military aggression so rampant in the world of today. It fully realizes that the army and navy must be brought into the finest training, equipped with the most powerful weapons, supplied with ammunition which cannot be exhausted in a few weeks or a few days as the present reserves of ammunition can. But there is one other thing that the country realizes—and the administration at Washington should know it. This is that the meddling of politics in military affairs will no longer be tolerated. Improvements must be made, even though that forces the retirement of some officer who is brother-in-law to a senator or cousin to a representative's most influential constituent. Army posts that are no longer of strategic value, such as those in the plains states or scattered about in the Middle West, must be abolished, though the merchants of towns in their vicinity yelp their heads off and whimper that the removal of soldiers means the ruin of their business.

There is a well founded conviction that a large part of the appropriations for military purposes has been used to maintain politicians in office and keep political families in a living. This must be done away with. Every penny hereafter appropriated must be used for national defense—and for that only.

Otherwise, somebody at Washington will suffer. In recent months, hundreds and thousands of citizens have been made deeply interested in this problem of preparedness and they will be watchful.

WHAT WE GET OUT OF IT

The recognition of Carranza as generalissimo of Mexican destinies puts the United States and the leading countries of South America into the same boat. It draws the Powers of the New World closer together, helps to dissipate many jealousies and suspicions, makes it more nearly possible to negotiate a great alliance of western republics, if that should ever become expedient.

It is doubtful if there is anything else to be gained by the recognition of Carranza's vague and jumbled government, very doubtful if it will bring peace to Mexico.

Carranza is no more fit for president than his rivals, Villa and Zapata. As a senator in Diaz's day he was the tool and beneficiary of the corruptionists. As a governor under Madero he misused funds sent him to suppress disturbances. The disturbances increased and did not diminish. The money he raised to buy arms in the United States and to maintain juntas on this side was at the price of starving the Mexican people. Many live upon roots today because Carranza empowered agents to seize everything which could be sent to our ports and be converted into cash. Churches were looted if not at his order at least with no opposition from him. Schools, charitable institutions, foreign industries, the rich and the poor, all have paid ransom to Carranza and some have been stripped to their last peso. In his relations abroad, Carranza has been pompous, dictatorial, defiant. The raiders in Texas have been of his party and his soldiers have been concerned in those affairs on the Rio Grande in which American soldiers have been shot and murdered.

The administration at Washington probably entertains no illusions about Carranza. It is to be suspected that it has few or no hopes for Mexico. But it finds in the intimate relations with the A. B. C. representatives a means to future profit.

TIDES OF GOLD

In 1907, the gold that came into this country from abroad amounted to $148,337,000. This was the high record for any one year until the war in Europe broke out. In eight months which ended with last August, $233,700,000 had been imported and there was something like $10,000,000 on the way or awaiting shipment.

This gold came to us from Mexico, China, South America, France, Australia and Canada, the last discharging debts for London. In a normal year, gold imports are mostly in the form of bars or of American eagles sent abroad in other years. But the gold imports of recent months has been almost as much in the form of minted coins as in bullion.

Most of the gold is payment for the provisions and munitions sold the belligerents. Some of it represents investments, foreign capitalists and financiers finding the avenues of enterprise at home choked by the tremendous business of making war. But there is a suspicion that a good deal of it is for safety's sake. In ever one of the countries, in Germany as well as in Britain, in France as in the tremulous Balkans, there are nervous people who are thinking of the peril to their possessions more than of their country's peril. They are sending their gold to the one place in all the world where danger to it seems the slightest.

BOUND TO LOSE EITHER WAY

If ever a country was in that position known as between the devil and the deep sea that country is Greece.

Under a secret treaty said to have been signed in April, British and French troops have been permitted to land in Greece in order to make a short cut for the rescue of Serbia. True, Greece makes protest and Berlin echoes it. But that neither stops the "violation of neutrality" nor fools Germany. The population turns out to welcome the "violators." The premier who made the protest, returned to the people, joins the throng at the wharves. No one is more pleased with the sight of French and British uniforms than he.

Should the central powers win the war, they will not accept Greece's formal objection as an excuse. They will assuredly punish Athens.

The entente powers have counted upon the help of Greece in blocking Bulgarian attack on Serbia and preventing the German rescue of Turkey. If they win the war, they will not be permitted by their ally Serbia to forget that Greece has failed to live up to an old treaty, that it has, apparently, broken a new one. Greece may not be punished, but it will not share in the division of Bulgaria certain to follow if Bulgaria has picked the wrong horse. And that to Greece will be as hard to bear as punishment.

THE SAME KIND OF INFANTRYMEN

The great changes in the military arts in the last half century have been mainly in the artillery and cavalry arms. The artillery now operates at longer distance, uses much more powerful explosives, prepares the battlefield for the infantry rather than, as formerly, fighting in conjunction with foot soldiers. The importance of cavalry has been lowered instead of advanced. It is more a reconnoitering and screening force than a service to be used in battle.

But that the duties of infantrymen are very much the same in northern France and Poland as their duties were in our Civil war is indicated by this letter of Adjutant Norman Waite, of the One Hundredth Ohio Infantry—one of our Toledo contributions to the defense of the Union—written just after the battle of Franklin:

Col. E. L. Hayes ordered the color bearer (Byron C. Baldwin, Co. A,) to advance and place his colors in the works, which he did, and the works were ours again. It was nearly dark and they had charged at six different times, and we fought nearly the whole time until 10 p. m. Capt. W. W. Hunt, acting major, fought nobly. About 7 o'clock we missed him and found him dead near the front works. Lieut. Milton A. Brown was on the skirmish line and was wounded as it was falling back, but gained our works, and while cheering on our men was shot dead. Color Sergeant Baldwin had the flag presented to us by the citizens of Toledo. The upper part of the staff was broken off by a bullet and the lower half gone. While thus carrying the colors he was shot, when he deliberately wrapped the flag around him and died—his life blood saturating the folds of the flag. In less than 48 hours the regiment fought in two hard battles and marched over 40 miles, besides building a line of works. We went into the fight with 250 men and lost 62 in killed, wounded and missing."

The color bearer has mostly been dispensed with in the European fighting. We read trenches now instead of works. But aside from the story of Baldwin's achievement and his heroic death, that letter of Adjutant Waite's might serve as an account of an infantry movement in northern France.

AN ANCIENT TYRANT

Three millions of years ago, there was a king dwelling and commanding in what we now call Montana. He stood twenty feet high. When he sprawled out and extended his limbs the length of him was forty-seven feet. He was king because he was the biggest, most strong of tooth and claws, probably the most cruel and voracious of all living creatures. The scientists say he belonged to the order of lizards.

What it was that killed off this king and his kind, not even the scientific people can be certain. It may have been change of climate. Perhaps it was one of those upheavals and alterations of levels to which Mother Earth is subject, drowning the creatures out or overpowering them with volcanic ash or tearing them into bits by earthquake. But there is a reason suggested by things going on in the world of today. Kings not only prey on their weaker brethren. They prey on each other. They are victims of their own ambition for power, their own passion to be the "whole thing." So it may have been with that giant lizard tribe, surnamed Tyrannosaurus. They fought and fought until the last of them, bleeding and spent, fell across the body of the next to last.

We are inclined, we humans, to think that our passions are confined to our own race, the simple life of nature being free of them. But they are in all the world of life and, if we read the records of the rocks correctly, they have always been.

A LESSON OF THE WAR

The announcement that the navy department will ask congress for money with which to build battle cruisers, the fastest so far designed, indicates that our naval constructors are reading the war news with profit.

It has been the general policy of the United States to build for the ability to stand the enemy's fire rather than for overtaking the enemy and shelling him. Speed has been sacrificed for armament. We have now not a single battle-cruiser in our navy.

The German warships which cornered Admiral Craddock off the coast of Chili were battle-cruisers, superior of range and speed. In turn, these German battle-cruisers were caught by British battle-cruisers, faster and better equipped in the matter of guns. The German cruiser Blucher was sunk in the North sea and companion vessels were damaged simply because, caught by a superior fleet, they could not make harbor as fast as the enemy, consisting of battle-cruisers, could overtake them.

The decision to build battle-cruisers is a wise one. It is founded upon one of the greatest lessons of the war.

The reason China never issues any ultimatums is because Japan keeps one foot on her Adam's apple.

THE SERBIAN DRIVE

For some weeks, the German-Austrian drive into Serbia will command the most attention, the offensive in the west having proved simply a case of "nibbling" and the Russian campaign having virtually been brought to a stop by weather and difficulties of transportation.

The crossing of the Danube and the taking of Belgrade without great opposition or loss was apparently to be expected since the Serbians, having won their great victory against the Austrians by depending on the natural defenses of the high mountains, would rely upon a repetition of their strategies. They claim to have a force of 250,000 men, well equipped and lean and hard with long training in the trenches. Their rear is to be protected by the French and British coming up from Greece. On the Bulgarian frontier are fortresses, built just after the second Balkan war and while Serbia still feared the hate of its neighbor.

The Austrians, commanded by Germans, have not indicated what their plans would be. But it would seem that they purpose seizing and holding the Orient railroad, taking the Serbian defenses with heavy artillery, gaining the Bulgarian border by deliberate, unresting assault, scattering the Serbians to the hills and smashing to bits the expedition of rescuers.

There are military writers who believe this campaign will decide the war. If Constantinople is saved, Russia will have lost that which, more than anything else, it desires. If Serbia manages to destroy the invading army or to block its way, there will be deadlock on four fronts and nothing to be gained by anyone by a prolongation of the war. It is possible that the military writers are not in the confidence of those who run the war.

THE HARD ROAD TO OFFICE

Down in Kentucky where politics is an intricate system of strategems, the Republican candidate for governor has been guilty of a tactical error of the costliest character. He was to speak at Hindman, which is tucked among the hills of Knott county, and innocent of steam road or trolley. Arrived at Prestonburg, sixteen miles away, he found he would have to ride to Hindman muleback. He balked, canceled his speaking engagement and fled away on the luxurious cushions of the steam train.

Now follows the Democratic rival. He has no prejudice against mules nor dread of the stiffness and lameness that follow their navigation. No, sir. He climbs aboard, smiling. He rides in the company of his admiring, and better mounted, partisans. Three miles out of Hindman, the local equestrians, three hundred strong, meet him and shout their welcome. It is a triumphal procession. On the stand, the Democratic candidate and successful mule pilot employs his advantage to the fullest. He quotes his rival's words in praise of the cottage "with old-fashioned flowers leading down the walk and growing out in the corners of the old lattice fences." Why, says the Democratic candidate, "he is as much out of place in a cabin as a hog in a bathroom." That he wouldn't ride a mule proves it.

We don't know what the Republican candidate will do to offset this vantage. But it would be in keeping with Kentucky politics if he now proceeded to ride a cow.

AS TO WIDOWERS

A sage of wide observation and much experience is recorded as having declared that widowers and babies are much alike.

Because: They cry a great deal for the first six months. And it is very difficult to get them safely through the second Summer.

MAKING RECORDS

Heretofore disk talking machine records could be successfully produced only by artists experienced in such work, assisted by experts in the laboratories of talking machine manufacturers. Methods of making records have been improved to such an extent of late that it is possible for any one, under the direction of expert operators, to make successful disk records. The records are made from original discs or matrices from which duplicates can be made even hundreds of years in the future.

The candle power of the sun is represented by a string of figures beginning with 18 and followed by 27 noughts.

Sunday School

THE PREACHER WHO CAPTURED AN ARMY

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 24 is "Elisha's Heavenly Defenders."

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Spies and secret agents have bulked large in the present war; but the Sunday School lesson which we are now studying tells a more dramatic tale of an "intelligence department" than any of them. Also it narrates a capture more spectacular than any incident of the day's world war. Most important of all, the lesson is a timely reminder that when conditions seem hopeless, when force and evil appear to be having their ruthless way, God still has unexpected resources, which turn seeming evil into great good. In this day, when there is added to a world war the worst persecution of Christians that has been witnessed for a thousand years, with atrocities rivalling those of Nero and Diocletian, the comfort of this Old Testament story is precious.

The Bible episode which forms the lesson deals with the invasions of Israel by the King of Syria, and how they were thwarted by the watchfulness and knowledge of the Prophet Elisha, until at last, in a climax, the man of God, with his heavenly helpers, led the whole Syrian army captive.

Who is the Spy?

Somebody was revealing all the military secrets of Syria concerning Israel. Whenever the king planned a foray into the territory of the Jews, he found that they were forewarned of it. So he suspected a spy in his councils. He was in the plight of more than one of the great military commanders of our own day, whose plans have been revealed prematurely by the secret service of the enemy. Baffled again and again, the King of Syria demanded that the spy be pointed out.

Whereupon one of his shrewdest lieutenants reported that the informer was no spy at all, but Elisha, the prophet and seer, who was able to understand even the secret whispered in the king's harem. Knowing no other argument than force, the Syrian king joined that large company of men in all ages who have sought to combat spiritual things by material might, and he ordered an army sent against Elisha in the little town of Dothan.

Hunting Preacher With Chariots.

Then followed a great spectacle—a host of soldiers, with horses and chariots, sent out to hunt down one lone man of God! That was a compliment worth having, Brother Elisha. And you, too, Mr. Present-Day Preacher, when the liquor men defame you and try to blow up your house or waylay you on a dark night—count it far more of a tribute than anything the mothers in Israel may say about your sermons. Let us not pity the man who has made the forces of unrighteousness his active enemy; pity, rather, the Christian minister who has never raised a growl or a yelp from the evil pack. Elisha was unruffled by the army he knew to be advancing.

Not so his servant. When that young man arose early one morning and, with the sleep scarcely out of his eyes, saw the city of Dothan entirely surrounded by Syrian soldiers, he collapsed in panic. "Alas, my master! How shall we do!"

Right in the midst of alarms, with the Syrian cohorts on every hand, Elisha took time to preach to his helper a sermon—the sermon which most of us need to hear. "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." The prophet's servant was in the plight of many a person today who seems wholly surrounded by evil men, and who can scarcely believe that God has a majority anywhere.

Eyes and No Eyes.

Poor eyesight was the cause. Elisha's servant suffered from that commonest of all defects of vision, inability to see spiritual realities, and in their due proportion. Because we cannot see aright we spend our lives in pursuit of second-rate gains and second-rate pleasures; and we fill our hours with second-rate deeds, second-rate books, and second-rate thoughts. The young Israelite had the form of blindness which St. Peter later described as "Seeing only that which is near."

Open eyes would solve most of our perplexities and soothe most of our fears. So Elisha prayed that the servant's eyes might be opened, and they were, "and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire about Elisha."

O weary ones, ye may not see
Your helpers in their downward flight,
Nor hear the sound of silver wings
Slow beating through the hush of night!
There are who, like the Seer of old,
Can see the helpers God has sent,
And how Lifes' rugged mountain side
Is white with many an angel tent.
—Whittier.

Blinded by the dazzling light of heaven, the Syrian host was captured by Elisha, and led to Samaria, where, instead of slaying them, as was the usage of the time, the prophet restored their sight, fed them, and sent them back to Syria, as messengers of magnanimity.

The Preacher as a Prophet.

What Elisha did for his fatherland is what a legion of preachers and priests are doing on the battlefields of Europe today. He gave his best to his country. He served his own time. No cloistered recluse was he. Whatever touched the welfare of his people concerned him. The king on the throne of Israel was not a man according to Elisha's taste, but he was king, and so the prophet upheld him, even at the risk of his own head.

Out of this, and the other Old Testament stories which we are now studying, there should come afresh the message of the high and holy character of patriotism. There never was a better time than now for inculcating into youth the truth that loyalty to country is the second highest obligation of mortal, only loyalty to God Himself taking precedence of it. In every Sunday school class, and in every church and school, there should be a cult of patriotism, that our people may rightly understand and support the nation. We need patriotic prophets even more than we need patriotic soldiers.

Do Thy Part.

Here in the living day as did the great
Who made old days immortal!
Serving the state anew by virtuous lives;
Guarding the country's honor as their own,
And their own as their country's and their sons';
Defying leagued fraud with single truth;
Not fearing loss; and daring to be pure.
—Richard Watson Gilder.

This is a time for patriotism, and for praying patriotism at that. Like Elisha, we should be driven to our knees by the great emergency of our time. If the present world situation does not set Christians to praying what conceivable conditions can do so? A sense of our divine allies is our greatest need. Simple reliance upon God is our only recourse. "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The Vaster Strategy.

Pertinent as powerful comese this message from ancient Israel's history, of the help that the hosts of heaven extend to the needs of earth. Our present danger is that we shall lose God out of our world. The crushing and incomprehensible conditions abroad which are breaking our hearts, are fairly robbing some souls of their faith in God. Yet we cannot forget that now, as ever in the past, God's strategy is vaster than earth's. His purposes are larger than our perceptions. "What I do now thou knowest not, but thou shalt know hereafter."

A large world of love, of brotherhood, of a new social order, will surely emerge from the earth's present social chaos. Myriads of disciples of the Cross in the land we call holy believe that Christianity is being exterminated; for the hosts of unbelief seem invincible, and they have already slain approximately half a million Christian women and children. Surely there is some inconceivably great purpose of God to be worked out, if this is the cost of it. Let us pray for open eyes and remember the heavenly hosts.

"Thrice blest is he to whom is given
The instinct which can tell,
That God is on the field,
When He is most invisible."

Bon Voyage--But We Don't Expects Him to Have It

From Des Moines Register and Leader.

COST OF LIVING HIGH THERE

Butter is 50 Cents a Pound in Teheran, Persia.

In normal times Teheran, Persia, is one of the most expensive cities in the world in which to live, so it is stated by Vice-Consul Ralph H. Bader. Coal sells for $20 a ton; apples, $3.50 a bushel; cheese, 60 cents a pound; ham, 65 cents a pound. These high prices are largely caused by the lack of transportation facilities.

Coal is transported to Teheran from the nearest mine (a distance of 50 miles) by donkeys. Goods imported through the Persian Gulf are transported from Mohamerah or Bushire to Teheran (a distance of 800 miles) by mules and camels and are usually from six to twelve weeks in transit. Goods imported through Russia are subject to a heavy transit duty and are transported across the mountains from Enzeli to Teheran (a distance of 250 miles) by pack animals and wagons. On the breaking out of hostilities in Europe, importations in Persia practically ceased.

WOMEN SUPPLY ARMS TO FRENCH

Make Possible by Work in Munitions Plants Unremitting Artillery Attack.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The unremitting French artillery attack proceeding along the whole front is made possible by equally unremitting and intensive effort in the production of projectiles in works which have been transformed by equipment with American machine tools and are working regularly 24 hours a day.

One of these great establishments near Paris, visited by an Associated Press representative by official permission, makes more than 5,000 shells and a number of aeroplane motors a day. The works visited produced 600 automobiles annually before the war. It was like other modern industries, arranged so that material taken in at one end followed a regular progression until it came out at the other a finished car. The order of operations was different in shell making, so it was necessary to displace and rearrange 5,000 machines, install many new ones and at the same time find hands to replace a thousand mobilized mechanics.

Work of Year Done in Weeks.

So formidable a task would have seemed before the war to be the work of a year, but it was accomplished in a few weeks and the works were ready to turn out daily thousands of parts of rifles and bayonets in addition to high power flying machine motors and shells. In a few days the shell production will have been doubled while the flying corps will continue to receive a goodly number of new machines monthly from this factory.

Women, old, young and middle-aged are working there in the places of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers at the front. Projectiles and rifle parts are given the precision of a chronometer and every operation is supervised and the result verified before it goes on to the next hand.

The finished shell must not only stand a high hydraulic pressure but it must give the proper ring. An expert in steel, isolated from the clang and hum of the factory, in an almost hermetically sealed house, taps each shell as it is sent to him on a little trolley. Those which give out the proper ring are sent on, while the others go to the scrap heap. This is the final trial before loading.

Girls Making Shrapnel.

Shrapnel bullets are placed in the core of the shell, by young girls whose work is fully up to that of trained arsenal workers.

The average rate of production in different factories is about three shells a day for each workman employed, but it varys greatly according to the machine used. The American quadruple machine tool which does all the operations necessary to complete the core of the shell beats this average a long way, enabling three men doing eight-hour shifts to turn out 36 shells a day. It is on the extension of the use of these machines that the director of this work relies, to soon double his production of shells

Kaiser Guarded by Socialists

Emperor William Finds Them "Splendid Fellows"--Tells a Socialist What He Thinks of His Foreign Relatives.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—A sensation is being caused by the book, At the Front in an Auto, published by the South-German Socialist Anton Fendrich. The author is the first Social Democrat who obtained an interview with the Kaiser, and he shows the ruler in a new light.

It is the assertion of the author that the monarch has completely changed his views in regard to the Socialists and now considers them "splendid fellows," at least most of them.

"I had a long talk with the chancellor," the Socialist leader writes. "Dr. von Bethman Hollweg must have informed the emperor of our conversation, because the next morning, when I was about to leave the town in which the imperial headquarters were, I was informed that the Kaiser wished to see me. The official, a councilor of legation, who summoned me, explained that I should come just as I was, without 'dressing up.' I was led through a small park. On my way a sentinel stopped me, but the soldier quickly withdrew when he saw the adjutant, who had received me at the gate of the park.

Talked Without Reserve.

"On a bench, under a group of large trees, I found the emperor and the chancellor in earnest conversation. When the Kaiser saw me, he rose quickly. Walking towards me he extended his hand. Never has a friend given me a warmer and more cordial handshake than this mighty monarch whom I had never met before. I felt, at once, that the ruler would talk to me without reserve, as man to man, and that there was no necessity of trying to fathom his thoughts.

"The Kaiser told me that he had read my pamphlet on the war, its abuses, and the stand of the German Social Democracy with interest.

"'Do you know who guards me here in the enemy's country?' he asked.

As I could not answer his question, he continued:

"As I could not answer his question, he continued:

"'I am guarded by the Socialists, because the garrison of this town consists almost entirely of Social Democrats. And they are splendid fellows, all of them.'

"During these introductory remarks I had a chance to study the man and ruler who stands in the center of the world-war. I looked into a pair of clear blue eyes, glowing like molten steel, and I saw a remarkably fresh and youthful face, without a wrinkle.

"Only the 'crow's feet' around the eyes of the monarch and his hair, which is almost white at the temples, showed his age. Otherwise there was nothing of the careworn picture that has been exhibited in the show windows of the stores during the last few months. The elastic figure in high, tan riding-boots and the tight-fitting litewka, which was not even decorated with a single order, expressed force and determination in every move.

Still Not a Radical.

"The Kaiser talks freely when he unbosoms himself, like all men of active mind and strong individuality, who quickly assimilate impressions and have the impulse to communicate them to others. Never before in my life have I had such a lot of thoughts and suggestions covering all subjects showered upon me, as during my two hours' talk with the monarch. We talked over many different things, but our conversation always had some relation to the war, in one way or another.

"The strongest impression I received was that of the sincerity of the Kaiser's love for peace. I am convinced now more firmly than ever that he tried to avert the war up to the last minute and almost jeopardized the safety of the empire by his efforts to prevent the awful conflict. I also noticed his bitter disappointment over the actions of his relatives in England and Russia who turned against him when he expected their help to maintain peace.

"Nobody can expect that the views of the Kaiser are those of a Radical or Socialist, but there is no doubt that he understands the aims of the Radical left in parliament far better and has more sympathy for them than the world knows."

VARIETIES

United States mints in 1910 sent [illegible] $141,500,000 in coin.

Australia in 1913 consumed mate[illegible] valued at $1,221,200.

The United States in 1914 mined [illegible] 439,761, tons of crude iron.

Pointed finger tips are said to be [illegible] dicative of a poetical instinct.

Eagles and vultures have been kn[illegible] to live for more than 100 years.

It was Carlyle who originated [illegible] phrase, "the unspeakable Turk."

Plowing is illegal on certain days [illegible] India.

Chile has 250,000 acres devoted [illegible] vineyards.

Spain yearly spends $41,000,000 on [illegible] bacco.

Experiments indicate that fresh [illegible] emit a species of X-ray.

Human beings generally stop gro[illegible] ing at the age of 18.

A Swiss scientist freezes living [illegible] and revives them weeks later.

One-third of the sufferers from gr[illegible] in hospitals are painters.

Saws were first fashioned in im[illegible] tion of the jawbone of a snake.

On the average, married women li[illegible] two years longer than single ones.

Silk was at one time so valua[illegible] that it fetched its own weight in go[illegible]

Henry VIII was the first Engli[illegible] sovereign to be styled "his majest[illegible]

It is found that 100 male dogs [illegible] mad, as compared with 14 female.

Tapioca is poisonous in its r[illegible] state, but is purified by roasting.

Some machine guns have a fir[illegible] power of more than 1,000 shots to [illegible] minute.

Before the nineteenth century sh[illegible] were not made in "rights" and "lefts"

Iron rings were used as money [illegible] the ancient Britons.

Lucullus sometimes spent more th[illegible] $8,500 on a single meal.

In the course of a year about [illegible] species of birds are imported into [illegible] country.

The forestry service has found s[illegible] eral substitutes for spruce in the ma[illegible] ufacture of paper.

The Bank of England, Lond[illegible] stands on a site valued at $35,000,0[illegible] It is three acres in area.

The British government is establi[illegible] ing a very powerful wireless station [illegible] Jamaica.

In some parts of Switzerland gra[illegible] is so plentiful that it is used for ta[illegible] graph poles.

Virginia is the leading state in t[illegible] production of soapstone, Vermont ra[illegible] ing second.

In the Japanese navy an admiral g[illegible] the same allowance for food as his [illegible] listed sailors.

A camera with which motion pict[illegible] of the aurora borealis have been ma[illegible] was built by a Swedish scientist.

Alexander Pope, the poet, was [illegible] feet six inches high, a hunchback a[illegible] unable to dress or undress himself.

Of the 159 kinds of mushroom [illegible] listed by the department of agricul[illegible] 72 are described as poisonous.

It has been found that the ash o[illegible] seaweed found on the shores of Ma[illegible] bay yields 15 uper cent potash.

The longest cable crossing the A[illegible] tic is that running from Lisbon to P[illegible] nambuca—someting over 3,300 miles.

New York state gets more of [illegible] immigrants arriving here than [illegible] other commonwealth.

Broken bones are now quickly [illegible] by an injection of bone dust in pet[illegible] eum around the ruptured ends.

It is said that Nero once paid a [illegible] equal to about $250,000 for two cups [illegible] transparent glass.

Statisticians say that out of ev[illegible] million of the world's population a[illegible] 64 are blind.

When elephants are in the vici[illegible] of tigers they beat their trunks [illegible] the ground.

Hyenas' jaws are so powerful th[illegible] they can break the shin bone of a [illegible] bullock at one snap.

The catgut used for violin str[illegible] is not obtained from cats, but fr[illegible] sheep or goats.

Fifty years ago tea was too de[illegible] to be an ordinary beverage in t[illegible] average household.

The tusks of the African elepha[illegible] sometimes weigh as much as 100 l[illegible] each, and reach a length of eight [illegible] nine feet.

Oatmeal is generally adulterate[illegible] with barley flour to give it a whi[illegible] appearance.

Louishkin, the giant Russian dru[illegible] major of the Imperial guards, w[illegible] eight feet five inches high.

Ornamental handkerchiefs forme[illegible] were worn in the hat by gentlem[illegible] as tokens.

It is not lawful for a man to le[illegible] a British ship, or even a share [illegible] one, as a legacy to a foreigner.

Hypodermic injections of water [illegible] often induce sleep if the patient thi[illegible] morphia is being given.

More than one-half of all the wom[illegible] in England between the ages of 15 a[illegible] 45 are unmarried.

English chemists have succeeded [illegible] producing substitutes for hard rubb[illegible] and leather from seaweed.

The Uhlans owe their name to t[illegible] Turks. It comes from the Turki[illegible] word "oglan," meaning youth.

Forest fires are so severe on t[illegible] Pacific coast that the smoke floats [illegible] over the ocean is a peril to navig[illegible] tion.

On the surface submarines dep[illegible] their motive power from oil or petr[illegible] submerged, they are driven by ele[illegible] tricity.

Rats destroy every year at least [illegible] twentieth part of the sugar cane [illegible] Jamaica.

Kangaroos, of which there are [illegible] species, can sometimes leap as ma[illegible] as 20 feet.

One single tuft is left on the shav[illegible] crown of a Musselman for Mohamm[illegible] to grasp hold of when drawing th[illegible] dead to paradise.

Boccacio, Byron, Dante, Dicke[illegible] Gerrick, Dr. Johnson, Lydia Moll[illegible] Shakespeare and Socrates all ma[illegible] unhappy marriages.

Before painting of his celebrat[illegible] "Snowstorm," Turner had himse[illegible] lashed for four hours to the mast [illegible] a steamer in a tempest.

The installation of a 500 light el[illegible] tric plant in the palace of the Sult[illegible] of Oman marked the introduction [illegible] electrical machinery into Arabia.

More than 35 per cent of the miles [illegible] of German railroads is laid on iron fr[illegible] one state, which is rich in forests u[illegible] ing them almost exclusively.

The great quantities of wood p[illegible] that are being used constantly [illegible] newspapers and magazines make [illegible] imperative to find substitutes [illegible] spruce pulp.

A British private escaped three b[illegible] lets in an hour's fighting in Franc[illegible] One penetrated his pouch, another [illegible] pack on his back, and a third d[illegible] stroyed his rifle

The PEACE PAGE

A QUIET KITCHEN

MARTHA HOLDEN

Last Saturday we drove out into the country, and I stopped at a house where I was to buy some real eggs. The place I tried was a fine big brick house, with flocks of white chickens and guineas and turkeys across the road. Red and white salvia were blooming in the dooryard, and some children were playing on the porch and swinging there.

It was one of those still, warm days of golden autumn, when Nature is completing down for her long sleep. Most of the birds have departed, and the misty air is full of the suggestion of slumber.

The children paused at my approach and their mother was inside, and they resumed their play. I rang the bell and a large handsome woman appeared before me.

She was neatly dressed, but for Ste. Josephine's coat was not more fashionable. Her skirt was purple and green striped, her waist was red calico, over which she wore a big blue kitchen apron. All clean, mind you, and her hair was combed.

She had eggs to sell, and invited me into the kitchen while she counted them out. The woodwork was painted blue, such a blue as never was in land or sea, the most depressing shade that ever a woman lived and worked with. A red tablecloth covered the table, and a green figured linoleum beneath its feet.

You see, I had stumbled on the most intimate corner of a prosperous farmer's home, the kitchen, with its sitting window, its wooden rocker, its plants and looking glass. The fact that it was clean, the paint and windows shining and the floor in order to a great deal. But the farmer's wife needed to go a step further, for the sake of her little girl out in the yard. She needed to think a little about color grouping.

As I drove up the road we saw other pretty chickens, and stopped at another farmhouse. It was not a big house as to size, but time. I went round to the back door to save time, and there I met another woman. She too was clean, but much more. She was not naturally as well favored as the other woman, but she was better dressed. She wore a one-piece dress of black, and a striped calico, with a clean white turnover collar. Her apron was black and white percale.

We went into the kitchen. Its woodwork was gray, with the wall painted in a light shade. There was no linoleum, but rag rugs in soft colors were here and there upon the floor, and there was a bright calico cushion in the rocker. The cooking utensils were all behind closed doors, the tables empty, and no dust-catching pictures or ornaments to detract from a sanitary and reposeful interior.

This woman had a feeling for harmonious coloring, and it is going to help her nervous system in the years to come.

There is so much useless ugliness in the world, brought about by lack of thought, when paint is to be applied, or dress goods chosen.

It is not, as I have often said, a question of money. Taste and daintiness are not to be bought, but they can be taught, and children grow that way, as well as any other.

Neatness is, of course, the first step. Babies can be taught to put playthings away when they have finished with them, to lay their food or toys on the table, instead of on the floor, and ask to have sticky hands and faces washed.

For the mother, though she does the hard work of a farmer's wife, she may still hold up ideals of refinement to her household. In this dainty woman's home, I saw on three hooks on the back porch, three short separate towels. It was her idea, she said, that there was never to be a common towel in their home. The towels were of course crash, but short lengths, and frequently changed. She did not iron them. Daintiness here led to safety, for death and disease often lurk in the common towel.

One thing I enjoyed about the farm homes we saw that day were the windows full of bright house plants, and the gardens gay with late cosmos and sturdy marigolds and zinnias.

It is a strange woman indeed who does not hunger and thirst after beauty. Alas, it is too often the curse of misguided womankind. But she who learns early that she may be dainty though poor, and tasteful to the point of elegance, even in the absence of luxury, has learned one of the big secrets of happy existence.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

GOOD AND BAD

Although the moving picture shows, of course, there is both bad and good in everything, I know there are pictures shown that do not teach us anything worth while. We even hear readers sometimes that do not teach us anything worth while—Isn't that funny? Just run back in your memory book and see if you haven't heard sermons from preachers that you knew were not capable of telling the truth. This is just to show there is good and bad in everything.

I think the movies are educational as well as a pleasure. There are also many pictures shown. Some teach the morals of true life, and lessons we should learn, but might never have the opportunity. If it were not for picture shows. The same about reading books. I dearly love to read good, sensible books—I think they help me to devote our minds to things we should know.

Miss Texas Bachelor, please let me thank you for your noble letter of August 25th. Readers, hasn't he the right idea? Oh, oh why, do so many women and girls uphold the man, and crush the poor girl that has been lured away by his baseness. Of course we all know how the Saviour looks upon the man, with much fault as he does the woman, he shall punish equal in the day of judgment. Why has a pure innocent girl any more right to give her life for a fallen man than a fallen woman has to select a clean man for a life mate? I say it is the same. We all should have as our motto, "Make and keep our lives clean as God gave them to us.

I think if a woman really thinks it her duty to go to the polls, it is all right. But I think it my duty to not go there. Of course, I suppose there would be more dry cities if the women all voted. But yet, there are other things important same as the liquor question. There are more things that we should stay away from the polls for, than we should vote for. I am not as much opposed to a woman voting if she thinks she should, but don't we women and girls think there would surely be a "fuss" if some man was to come along wanting to help us clean house or do some fancy work for us? No, we would not care to have him about, for it is not his work, and most men thinnk it's not our work to try to help make laws. I agree with them. Each sex should stay in his or her place.

Of course, in regard to the liquor traffic, we women should and would be glad to see it put out, as for that coming back, would be impossible, but I'm glad to say there are a few men sensible enough to drive it away without woman help.—A .M. S. of North Carolina.

A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR

I would like to tell Moonlight Reverie of a case which came under my observation among my neighbors. On one side of me lives a young man, 28 years old, who owns only his clothes, the package of tobacco in his hip pocket, and maybe a shot gun, not a piece of taxable property. His one fear in life is a girl, (he will not look at one) and that the state of Ohio may go "dry."

He will sit for hours and argue about it, and almost cry over it. It is his whole talk. He gets drunk and will walk ten miles to a saloon to get drunk. He has no one to look out for but himself, and can go to the polls and say by his vote that he wants saloons where he can go to get whiskey and make a beast of himself.

On the other side of me lives another young man, his young wife, and a sweet little baby boy. This young man drinks too. He is a poor boy, and uses up money that ought to go for the comfort of his family. He is going the road to ruin at a fast pace. His wife was brought up in a family opposed to all such things. She loves her husband dearly, and think of her anguish over her husband's folly, and the almost sure fate of her baby boy. She is bright, thoughtful, and well liked, but she cannot go to the polls and vote for what she yearns for above all else—a saloonless land.

Think over what I have written, Moonlight Reverie, and see if this is not rather a one sided affair. Before I leave the stage, I want to suggest that the writers of this page sign some sort of a name to their letters, as initials are rather hard to remember.

Smile and laugh all you can, for this makes a happy day of all days. What do you say, Aunt Martha?—Happy Ann, Ohio.

A good suggestion. Write again.—M. H.

NECESSITY OF GOOD EFFORT

We should strive to the uttermost to be efficient in the "charities that sooth and heal and bless" regardless of the past or future hopes. This is our life; we should make the most of it before its opportunities pass away and we reach the milestones of old age to look back on success or failure. So let us "despise not the day of small things" and remember that great achievements often depend on grasping the seeming trivial matters the masses overlook.

And the first principle in this purpose is the power of controlling ourselves. The value of mind discipline is very essential to the purpose of making ourselves fully efficient in the moral essentials so necessary in making our lives helpful to others. So let us strive in thoughts, words and deeds to make the world better by using every available opportunity however trivial. These little acts of kindness make us better and others glad. So why not radiate sunbeams and leave "footprints on the sands of time?" Why not be able to rule ourselves and be above the things that make us morally weak and inefficient in the cause of higher ideals?

So let us persevere in the purpose of better progress even if we fail in every attempt to overcome the habits of fixed evils. The realization of struggling against moral weakness is elevating even in failure and should influence us to make constant efforts regardless of results.—W. E. U., Ohio.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

I WAS tried to sell me a horse once. He said he was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But I didn't like the price, so I didn't buy. Then he wanted me to try the horse. He said he would let me have the horse and I'll pay when I get my money. I didn't like that either, so I didn't buy. Then he said he would let me have the horse for a month and I'll pay when I get my money. I didn't like that either, so I didn't buy. Then he said he would let me have the horse for a month and I'll pay when I get my money. I didn't like that either, so I didn't buy. Now this set me thinking. I make Washing Machines—the 1900 Gravity Washer—and I thought about the horse, and thought about my own washing machine. I thought about the horse, and thought about my own washing machine. I thought about the horse, and thought about my own washing machine.

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YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

MAGYAR MAID GAVE UP HER LIFE THAT COUNTRY MIGHT HAVE ONE MORE SOLDIER

STRANGE contrasts make good stories, you know. Therefore I have told you this that you may write of the heroic patriotism of Tlechwa Karyzamaryna.

"And with it, be sure and write of the patriotism of Adolph Stryv. Each serves as a fine background for the other, and this is what we artists recognize as of primary importance.'

There were just the two of us, writes Dr. Karl Beeson Von Staart, from Copenhagen, and we were reclining on steamer chairs in a sun parlor at a pretty little seacoast hotel at Kaars-Vordanst, not far from Copenhagen. It was a quiet, pleasant place frequented mostly by convalescents, and I had been there for almost three weeks trying to shake off an attack of malarial fever.

A Visitor From the Front.

Thither, too, had journeyed Thorlich Mayroff, with this same idea of restful recuperation. Only his ailments were a bit more severe than mine. Whereas I complained about what might be called a first class case of laziness and lack of ambition, he was hobbling about on crutches with a leg off above the knee, and, along the side of his head, a furrow which looked as if it might have been turned by a plow. He did not appear to have a very clear conception of how he got banged up like that, but he attributed it mostly to a Russian high explosive shell.

"It was along the lower Vistula," he informed me one day. "The officers told us, just before the final charge, that the Russians did not have a single high explosive shell in their ammunition caissons, and not enough shrapnel for over two or three rounds. Somebody must have been misinformed."

Mayroff was an Austrian, and was gaining fame with his landscapes in oil when the war called him from his easel and sent him away to the front as a lieutenant. Ill luck dodged him during the early months of the struggle, but he ran into a nest of it on the Vistula, and now he will finish out his life with a cork leg and a long, white scar on the side of his head.

Tlechwa Karyzamaryna.

But enough of Thorlich Mayroff. It is of Tlechwa Karyzamaryna and Adolph Stryv—mostly of Tlechwa—that I wish to write. Lieut. Mayroff worked his way into the setting solely because he told me the story in little dribs as we lounged in our comfortable chairs at Kaars-Vordanst, waiting for the sunshine and the salt air to woo us back to health.

"Tlechwa Karyzamaryna was just a Magyar girl," explained Lieut. Mayroff in attempting to draw a picture of the principal character in his remarkable story of a war sacrifice. "That sums up the situation as near as I can come in a few words.

"Ten or 11 centuries ago you might have expected something from Tlechwa from the simple announcement that she was a Magyar. But time has thoroughly tamed the Magyars. Centuries ago they were the bravest and most warlike people of Europe. Today they are just Austrians, that is all, and I do not believe the world rates the Austrian any too high as a fighter; certainly they do not accuse us of being warlike.

Terror of Europe.

"Those Magyars, as you undoubtedly know, were at one time the terror of Europe. It was along in the Ninth century, I believe, that they occupied the steppes of Southern Russia, but then the great Slav wave swept westward and southward, and the Magyars, outnumbered, but fighting valiantly, were forced over the Carpathian mountains into the vast plains of the Danube, driving farther south the people who had been occupying this section.

"Since that time the Magyars have lived on this Danube plain, with a sprinkling in Galicia just north of the Carpathians, among whom Tlechwa was raised. These Magyars, after being forced into their new home, soon became the terrors of Europe. As fighting men and women they had no superiors, and to call a man a Magyar was to pay him one of the highest compliments of the time.

"Later, however, these Magyars became Christianized, and it was not many years afterward that they became the bulwark of Europe against the Ottoman Turks. Since then, the Magyar, as a fighter, has been gradually declining. Today, about 7,000,000 strong, they form one of the principal parts of the Austrian nation but there are other races of the nation which behave better behind a gun. No, the Magyars are no longer a warlike people, but a trace of the old spirit must have been developed in the breast of Tlechwa Karyzamaryna.

"Where the Tlechwa came from no one seems to know. The Karyzamaryna end of her name was for the little Galician settlement where, as a babe not any more than a week old, she was found on a doorstep one morning. She had been abandoned, and the only clew which connected her to the social plane from which she had been cast was a note, tied to the tiny wrist with a dainty piece of baby ribbons, which read:

"'This is the useless reminder of an abandoned love. Someone may care for it; I do not.'

"Nothing more was ever discovered of the identity of the little outcast.

"The lot of the deserted babe fell to the poorest family in that settlement in the Galician hills. You can imagine what that would mean. Tlechwa—well, she just grew up—like the sheep she was set to tending almost as soon as she could walk. Two meals a day—if a handful or two of parched corn, a crust of bread and an occasional slice of bacon can be called a meal—10 or 12 hours spent in sleep, and the remainder of the time with her sheep on the hills and in the ravines of the Carpathians. That was all she knew, even when she reached the age of womanhood.

"If she were the heroine of some novel I suppose she would be pretty, or at least fairly good looking. But she was not. She was just—a creature. No one, having glanced at her, would stop to look the second time. Even to the Galician peasants, whose ideas of beauty have never startled anybody, she was just commonplace.

"Mentally, she was even less attractive than physically. Reading and writing were mysteries to her, as indeed they are to the major part of the Galician peasantry. The only break in her existence was an occasional visit to a little church a few miles down the valley. But even these oases in the desert of her life were few. Sheep eat just as much on Sunday as any other day in the week, and require just as much attention."

The soldier-artist was quiet for several minutes, and when he resumed conversation the subject was the mysterious gray-green color of the rolling, tumbling ocean, a shade which artists have pursued in all centuries, but which today is as elusive as ever. And I knew just enough of the temperament of my companion not to attempt to bring him back to the subject of Tlechwa Karyzamaryna. In his own good time he would pick it up where he had left off. He did, although it was almost two hours later.

A Female of the Species.

"Yes, Tlechwa was just a female of the species. She knew not whence she came. Nor why, nor how, nor what for. Neither does a dog. And like a dog, the mystery never troubled her."

Another short silence and another hour's wandering from the subject at hand took the Austrian's mind away from the theme upon which he seemed loath to dwell for over a few minutes at a time. But he always got back to it eventually, and he resumed that afternoon as we sat at a little table in the tea room of the sanitarium.

"You certainly would not look for patriotism in a person of Tlechwa's mentality. But it was there. I doubt very much if she knew there was such a thing as the Austrian nation until the European war broke out and the long ranks of Austrian soldiers began to march through Galicia toward the Russian border in the early weeks of the struggle.

"Such a sight the peasants had never seen before. I do not doubt but that they took a holiday, perhaps several of them. And I do not doubt but that Tlechwa asked questions, and thus learned something of the state of affairs. I do know that she greatly admired the long ranks of neatly-clad men that marched by—she was just at the age, 22 or 23, when a uniform makes an impression upon every young woman—and I doubt not that the seeds of her patriotism were sown in those days.

Flight From Galicia.

"You know that in those early hours of the conflict we Austrians went marching gaily into Russia, and then, in a few weeks, came marching back again, not quite so gaily perhaps, but with considerable more speed.

"Well, those Russians tumbled us out of all Galicia north of the Carpathian mountains. Whether it was a strategic retreat, or just a common, old-fashioned thrashing is a question of which side of the fence you happen to be on. You can take your choice. I am done with war, so will not argue about it. It is sufficient to say that we fled Galicia.

"With us, of course, went the great bulk of the peasants living in that region. Faster than our retreating armies traveled terrible stories of Russian pillage and atrocities, and later experiences have convinced me that some of these stories were founded on facts.

"With our armies, there fled southward thousands and thousands of these simple Galician peasants, over-running the highways, blocking the passes to get away from the oncoming hordes of Russians who 'burned, stole, assaulted and killed' as they swept over the country.

Tlechwa Fled With the Rest.

"In one of these fleeing groups was Tlechwa Karyzamaryna. At a crossing of the Vistula, these peasants were held up several days while two Austrian army corps and their baggage crossed in the meager supply of boats, and by that time the Russian cavalry was on them.

"All could not cross. There was time but for one trip before the boats would be battered in and sunk in the river so the Russians could not use them, and this one trip would transport only a few more than half of the now wildly excited peasants.

"Chivalry prevails even where the veneer of civilization is very thin, and on the banks of the Vistula that day it was a case of women and children first.

"Tlechwa Karyzamaryna was in the last boat which left the northern bank of the river. Just before it pushed off, she stood up in the front, where she had been sitting, raised her ragged skirt, stepped into the water up to her knees and waded ashore.

When Her Country Called.

"'Come, get in here; we have no time to lose,' gruffly commanded the boatman.

"'No, I am not going. I stay,' calmly announced Tlechwa.

"The peasants looked at her in astonishment for a moment, and then the boatman, mumbling something about 'crazy' and 'she always was a little off,' stepped shoreward to bring her back by force. Already a sprinkling of Russian bullets was splashing in the river, and the news that the horsemen sweeping down the hills were the terrible Cossacks increased the consternation among the refugees.

"'No, I won't go,' again announced Tlechwa. 'What good am I to Austria? I can't fight. Here are many men who will make good soldiers. Take them. Put one in my place in the boat. There's Adolph Stryv. He is young and strong enough to kill a hundred Cossacks if he had a gun. Take him over and give him something to fight with.'

"A dozen pleaded with her at one time, each trying to picture with added horror the terrible fate that awaited a woman who fell into the hands of the Russians. The boatmen again tried to reach her, but her nimble feet took her farther down the river.

"'No, I stay here,' and there was finality in her tone. 'I am not afraid of being—killed. Take a fighting man. Adolph Stryv, get in.'

There was another of those pauses, then my companion continued:

"Yes, Tlechwa was a mad woman, and if she was determined to walk with open eyes into the fate that awaited her, there was no use trying to argue. Besides, this was the second invitation for Adolph. Two jumps put him aboard, and, as there were indications on the part of the other men to rush Adolph, pull him into the water and have a free-for-all fight for the seat, the boatman pushed the craft into the stream, and Tlechwa Karyzamaryna turned to meet the Russians."

The Austrian reached for his crutches and got to his feet—no foot.

The Irony of Fate.

"And the girl—I hope she escaped her generally accepted fate," I ventured to observe, as I took the first few steps with him.

"Yes, she ought to have lived," agreed the crippled soldier, "but I guess I'll have to disappoint you. You see she was only a lone Magyar maid, and I told you before that some of the stories told about these Russians are only too true."

Whereupon he was through with Tlechwa Karyzamaryna for a time.

It was a day or two later as we were taking a stroll through the garden in the sun that he halted abruptly faced me and asked:

"Wouldn't you believe, in the ordinary course of events, that a man, for whom a girl had made such a sacrifice, would put up some fight?"

"I should not be surprised if this Adolph got mentioned in the dispatches before the war is over," I confessed.

"Well, he won't," he snapped. "Two days later he got a gun from some place and deliberately shot off the first two fingers of his right hand so he wouldn't have to join the army."

And not one word more would Lieut. Mayroff say of Tlechwa or Adolph.

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SEVEN WONDERS

Will you name the seven wonders of the ancient world as well as the seven wonders of the modern world?—T. W., Marion, Ga.

The seven wonders of the ancient world were selected by the Greeks, and their right to the title was established before Christ was born. For centuries no attempt was made to revise the list of seven wonders, there being no opportunity as civilization ebbed. Only one of the ancient wonders was a practical utility. It was Pharos, the 400-lighthouse of Alexandria. The seven wonders of the ancient world are the pyramids of Egypt, Pharos of Alexandria, hanging gardens of Babylon, Temple of Diana at Ephesus, Statue of Jupiter by Phidias, Mausoleum of Artemisia and the Colossus of Rhodes. The hanging gardens were built by a queen for her pleasure, the Colossus of Rhodes was a mass of cast metal less than half the height of the Statue of Liberty, the Temple of Diana was devoted to a heathen god, two of the wonders were tombs and the other was a beautiful statue.

In contrast the seven wonders of the modern world are all useful. They are wireless, telephone, aeroplane, radium, antiseptics and antitoxins, spectrum analysis and the X-Ray.

PROHIBITION STATES

Please give the names of the different states that have prohibition at the present time.—C. C. V., Onaway, Mich.

The following are the present prohibition states in the United States: Arizona, Kansas, Maine, North Carolina, West Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas. Prohibition will become effective in Colorado in January 1916, in Washington it will become effective at the same time and in Virginia in November, 1916. In Georgia there is a prohibition law but it is practically a dead letter in the cities and poorly enforced in the country districts. Tennessee has statewide prohibition under a four-mile law but it is not being enforced in the four large cities by the municipal authorities.

WILSON CABINET

Please give the names of the members of the cabinet of President Wilson.—R. N. K., Sheridan, Ill.

The members of President Wilson's cabinet are:

Secretary of state, Robert Lansing, of New York.

Secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, of New York.

Attorney general, T. W. Gregory, of Texas.

Secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison, of Jersey City, N. J.

Postmaster general, A. S. Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.

Secretary of interior, Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of agriculture, Professor David M. Houston, of St. Louis, chancellor of Washington University.

Secretary of commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of labor, William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATES

Will you please give in the columns of this department the names of the states where the women have equal suffrage with the men?—L. G., Lodi, Washington.

In the United States women possess equal suffrage rights with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869 in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California in 1911; in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon, in 1912; in Nevada and Montana, in 1914.

During 1913 the territorial legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the state legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely for all offices not created by the state constitutions. This includes presidential electors, certain county and state offices and all municipal offices except justices of the peace.

In the 1914 election woman suffrage was defeated in five out of the seven states which voted on such an amendment to their respective constitutions. The states where it was defeated were Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Women have school suffrage in Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dokota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin and Alaska. In Iowa women may vote at all school and municipal elections upon any proposition or increase the tax levies.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

Please tell how the Primitive Baptist religion was founded.—B. A., Abanda, Alabama.

The Primitive Baptists originated when a band of Baptists withdrew from the regular Baptist church. In 1814 the Baptists became greatly interested in foreign misions, organizing the general convention of the Baptist denominations in the United States for foreign missions. Thus the Baptist churches had a common cause, and the convention and its work became a strongly unifying influence. The missionary work was prosecuted with zeal, liberality and success.

It seemed for a time that all the Baptist churches would unite in the support of this work of sending missionaries abroad, but later opposition began to develop among the churches that held to an extreme form of the Calvinistic theology. The opposition finally became directed against ministerial education, Sunday school and all organizations for evangelic work as well as against the convention. Agitation of these extreme views resulted in part of the churches withdrawing from all fellowship with the others. Those withdrawing became known as the Old School or Primitive Baptists, since they claimed to be faithful to the original principles of the body, from which the others had departed. In the central Atlantic states the agitation was most bitter, but the Primitive Baptists became most numerous in some of the southern states, especially Tennessee and Georgia, where, among the mountain districts, they are still very numerous. Hard Shell Baptists is the popular name given them.

WOODROW WILSON

I would like a biographical sketch of Woodrow Wilson published in these columns.—W. V., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.

He is the son of Dr. Joseph R. Wilson a Presbyterian minister, and the grandson of Judge James Wilson, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who emigrated from the County Down to Philadelphia in 1807. James Wilson prospered and became manager of the Aurora, a leading Democratic journal, Philadelphia then being the national capital.

It was at Steubenville, O., that Joseph Ruggles Wilson, the father of Woodrow Wilson, was born on February 28, 1822.

The Wilsons moved from Augusta to Columbia, S. C., in 1870, Dr. Wilson resigning his pastorate to take a chair in the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary. At Columbia Tommy attended Charles Barnwell's private school. At the age of 17 he entered Davidson College at Davidson, N. C.

He did not finish the year at Davidson, for he fell ill before examinations came on and was taken to his home, now at Wilmington, N. C., where his father had taken a pastorate.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson's popularity had made the parsonage a social center in the city, so young Wilson's associates, who were practically all older than himself, were men and women of culture and brilliancy. Because of these associates it was an urbane and amply self-confident young man who left Wilmington one day in September, 1875, to enter Princeton College. About this time he dropped his Christian name Thomas and became known as Woodrow Wilson.

In the fall of 1879 Wilson took up the law course at the University of Virginia.

In May, 1882, he carried his law diploma and an oratorical prize to Atlanta, Ga., where he opened an office for the practice of law. The office, however, did not prosper and after 18 leisurely months he gave up. He married Miss Ellen Louise Axson in 1885.

It was on August 1, 1902, that he became president of Princeton, where he remained until October 20, 1910, when he resigned to become candidate for governor of New Jersey. During his administration many improvements and changes were made in the great institution of learning of which he was head.

In May, 1910, the graduate college of Princeton University became the legatee of a $3,000,000 estate which could not be accepted without sacrificing Wilson's policies. The money was accepted. The President's resignation did not come, however, until after the New Jersey state Democratic convention, on September 15, 1910, had nominated him for the governorship. In the following November New Jersey went Democratic for the first time since 1892, and elected Wilson by a large majority.

Dr. Wilson then began his war upon political bosses in his own state. His first attack was upon Senator James Smith, Jr., who had led the Democracy of New Jersey for years and was one of its strongest managers, in conjunction with Roger Sullivan, of Illinois, and Thomas Taggart, of Indiana.

When Gov. Wilson began his memorable fight on Senator Smith, declaring that he meant to fight Smith on the presumption that he was a political boss and that the Democratic platform of that year in New Jersey had been adopted protesting against such men, politicians not only in New Jersey, but all over the country, read the stories with interest and smiled. Gov. Wilson came out for the election of James E. Martine for senator against Smith. He faced a legislature that was overwhelmingly against him. Undaunted, he began the fight before taking up the burdens of the gubernatorial office, and visited practically every state representative, with whom he argued against the election of Smith. Gov. Wilson's victory came a few months later when Martine was chosen as successor in the United States senate to John Kean.

Governor Woodrow Wilson's name as a presidential candidate became a live issue when Col. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly openly espoused his cause and printed columns in his favor.

It was as an author that Mr. Wilson first achieved a degree of fame outside of Princeton. As an author he is now least known. His largest literary achievement is his five volume "History of the American People."

Mr. Wilson has made countless educational addresses, and has written a great number of essays on political, educational and economic topics which have never been put into book form. His style in writing is clear and vigorous, and his diction, both in writing and speaking, is noteworthy for its choiceness.

TO BLUE GUN BARRELS

Will you kindly give a method for blueing gun barrels?—T. G. S., Mahaffey, Pa.

Good way to blue gun barrels is to apply nitric acid and allow it to eat into the iron a little. This will cause the latter to be covered with a thin film of oxide. Then clean the barrel, oil and burnish.

THE GOLDEN HORN

I would like to know something about the Golden Horn near Constantinople which is mentioned in the war news so much.—F. A. R., Waverly, N. Y.

The Golden Horn is the harbor of Constantinople, the Turkish capital. city is bordered on the south and east by the Sea of Marmora and the Posporus, and an inlet of the Golden Horn about six miles in length on the north The sea front is eight miles in extent, water surrounding the city on all sides except the west. Constantinople is triangular in shape, the apex of which projects into the Bosporus. Its base is a lofty double wall of four miles in length, stretching across the promontory from the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn. Each of the sides is nearly four miles long. The Golden Horn lies between Constantinople proper and its suburbs, Galata, Pera and Tophana which are located on the extremity of a promontory called the Peninsula of Pera. The walls on the side of the city along the Golden Horn are in a ruinous state and in some places have disappeared altogether.

The Golden Horn is a harbor that resembles a river more than a harbor. It is deep, commodious, well sheltered and is capable of containing 1,200 large ships which may load and unload along the quays. It is six miles long and a little more than half a mile broad at the widest part. Its general width does not exceed much more than a quarter of a mile. The Golden Horn is usually crowded with vessels and light boats presenting a lively scene.

MISCELLANEOUS

F. W., Jasper, Mich.—You had better see a lawyer or a dealer in stocks and bonds to get full information concerning the purchase of stock.

A. F. R., Damascus, Va.—Our references have no biography of the father of William R. Hearst.

F. B., Akron, Ohio—Write to the general land office at Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium, located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the dead effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried the method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

At a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, $35 and up.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 91 Galesburg, Kansas.

Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE

SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for boils, sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums of choice from our catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you.

ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
Box 123 Woodsboro, Md.

Big Pay for Easy Work

Make $5.00 to $15.00 a day in your spare time—on tailoring orders. Write for fine Free Sample Outfit, with special offer and wholesale prices on clothes for yourself. Address

The Chicago Tailors' Association
Dept. 284, Van Buren and Market Sts., CHICAGO

FAT is Danger

SHOWING WONDERFUL REDUCTION and IMPROVEMENT by the home Self-treatment that I prescribe.

Mrs. M. F. Sargent, Lebanon, N. H., writes: "My weight was 208, am now reduced to 160 lbs."

1000 other testimonials, men and women, will be given you; investigate for yourself. Let me send you my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. If you wish to reduce 3 to 7 pounds weekly, improve health and add years to life, I will also send free BOOK of VALUABLE ADVICE—Costs absolutely nothing. Write to-day. I will send all FREE, sealed, postpaid. Address: DR. F. T. BROUGH, 30G Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d St., New York. (Licensed physician by the state of N.Y.)

HOW HE QUIT TOBACCO

This veteran, S. B. Lamphere, was addicted to the excessive use of tobacco for many years. He wanted to quit but needed something to help him.

He learned of a free book that tells about tobacco habit and how to conquer it quickly, easily and safely. In a recent letter he writes: "I have no desire for tobacco any more. I feel like a new man."

Any one desiring a copy of this book on tobacco habit, smoking and chewing, can get it free, postpaid, by writing to Edward J. Woods, R 450, Station E, New York City. You will be surprised and pleased. Look for quieter nerves, stronger heart, better digestion, improved eyesight, increased vigor, longer life and other advantages if you quit poisoning yourself.

Where there's a will there's a way. You have the will, we have the way. LET'S GET TOGETHER

A Post Card will bring you full information how to establish yourself in a profitable business that will bring you

A Permanent Income

Whole or part time. Man or woman. No capital required—we furnish everything. J. E. Brooks, Agent, 2057 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa.

ASTHMA

REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

WAR MAKES BIG CHESTS

Captain Eugene Bourassa, a military officer in Montreal, who in private life controls a clothing store, states that the war has caused among his patrons an average expansion of chest measure from thirty-six to forty inches. This is true not only of those in active service, but of all the citizens. He explains it on the ground that all the men are mentally and physically preparing for service now or in the future.

FEELING THE PULSE

It is a popular error to think that the pulse may be felt only at the wrist. It may be felt in any superficial artery for instance, at the temple, in the neck, or behind the ankle, on the inner side.

How John Quit Drinking

The Happy Reunion — Golden Remedy Did It

Costs Nothing to Try.

Golden Remedy Is Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee, or Food.

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send your name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

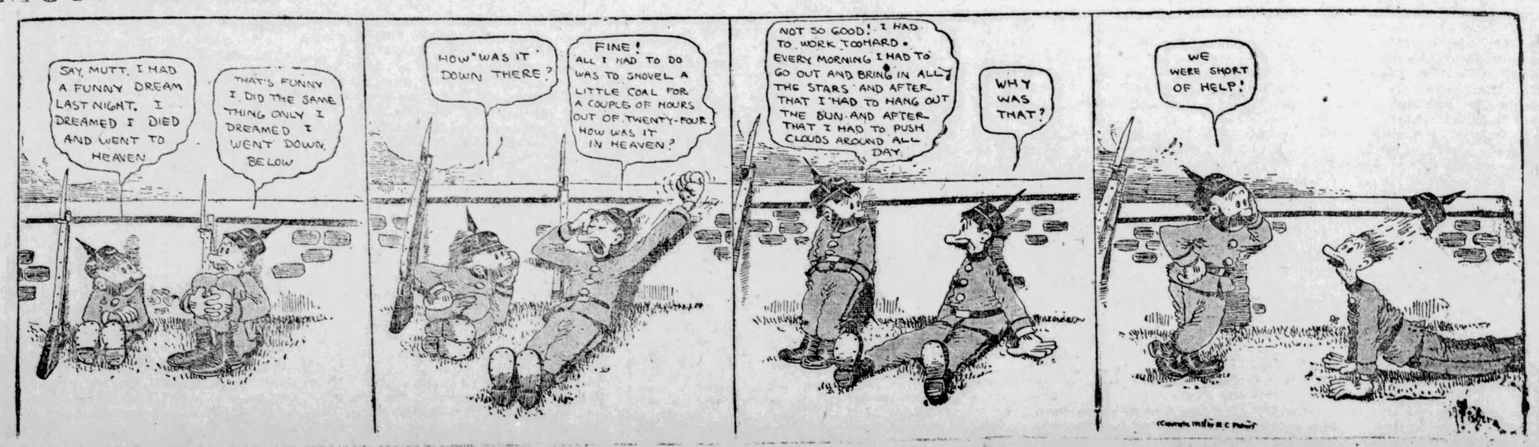
Free Trial Package Coupon

Dr. J. W. Haines Company, 6809 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Please send me, absolutely free, by return mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Remedy to prove that what you claim for it is true in every respect.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....

MUTT AND JEFF—What Does Mutt Care, He's Got Friends in Both Places

(Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) By "Bud" Fisher


SAY, MUTT, I HAD A FUNNY DREAM LAST NIGHT. I DREAMED I DIED AND WENT TO HEAVEN
THAT'S FUNNY I DID THE SAME THING ONLY I DREAMED I WENT DOWN BELOW
HOW WAS IT DOWN THERE?
FINE! ALL I HAD TO DO WAS TO SHOVEL A LITTLE COAL FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS OUT OF TWENTY-FOUR. HOW WAS IT IN HEAVEN?
NOT SO GOOD! I HAD TO WORK TOO HARD. EVERY MORNING I HAD TO GO OUT AND BRING IN ALL THE STARS AND AFTER THAT I HAD TO HANG OUT THE SUN AND AFTER THAT I HAD TO PUSH CLOUDS AROUND ALL DAY
WHY WAS THAT?
WE WERE SHORT OF HELP!

Bad Stomach?

ONE DOSE OF MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY Should Convince You That Your Suffering Is Unnecessary.

A million people, many right in your own locality, have taken Mayr's Wonderful Remedy for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas Around the Heart, Sour Risings After Eating, Dizziness, Sick Headaches, Constipation, Torpid Liver, etc., and are praising it highly to other sufferers. Get a bottle of your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, and 25c, we will send you a $1 bottle Free. George H. Mayr Mfg. Chemist, 154 Whiting Street, Chicago, Ill.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kirsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It's said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kirsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kirsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and it never failed with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. I can send it cost; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proved itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send me $1, or if one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Prof. Alfred A. Dixon, No. 746 B Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Cancer, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula, with out being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, now showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential.

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Room 116 1622 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo.

ASTHMA

Cured Before You Pay.

I will send you a $1 bottle of LANE'S TREATMENT on FREE TRIAL. When completely cured send me the $1. Otherwise, your report cancels charge. Address DR. LANE, 619 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with Inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

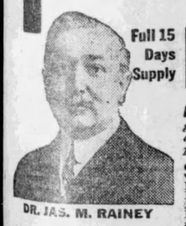
DROPSY Treated One Week Free. Short breathing relieved in a few hours—swelling, water and uric acid removed in a few days—regulates liver, kidneys and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO. DEPT. 28, ATLANTA, GA.

PILES PAY IF CURED We pay postage and send FREE Red Cross Pile and Fistula cure. REA CO. Dept. 31 Minneapolis, Minn.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last—Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In all the 1915 years of the Christian era, there have been only 240 without wars. Seven billions of men have died in battle during that time.

$1 Dr. Rainey Gives You a BOX of His VITALITY Tablets AND A BOX OF WONDERFUL LAXATIVES



DR. JAS. M. RAINEY

Full 15 Days Supply

FREE The Best Known Remedy for Stomach, Blood, Nerves, Heart, Catarrh, Thinness, Debility, etc.

Dr. Rainey says:—"I consider this improved formula my greatest achievement. I believe it will cure more quickly the diseases and weaknesses mentioned below than any medicine I have ever put upon the market heretofore."

STOMACH TROUBLES Have you Stomach Pain, Belching, Sallow Complexion, Lips Blue, Specific Blood Poison, Eczema, Malaria, Enlarged Joints or Glands, Chills, Feverish, Run Down, Debilitated, Weak, Emaciated? You surely need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore stomach and fibre to the blood, so it will furnish nourishment to the whole body.

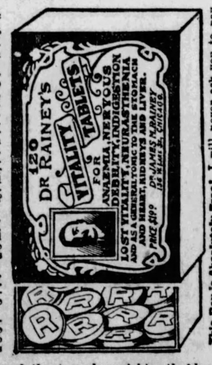
THE NERVES Nervous Debility, Weakness, Jerking, Jumping, Exciting, Tired, Worn Out, Feel Like Failing When Eyes Closed and Feet Together, Restless at Night, Poor Memory, Melancholy, Despondent, Wake Up Unrefreshed, Dull Headaches, Dizzy, Fainting Spells, Hands or Feet Numb, Neuralgia, Lack Energy, Strength, Ambition? You need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore nerve tissue to normal condition, steady the nerves, banish the blues, make you feel full of life, vigor, ambition and many years younger.

HEART Weakness, Skipping of Beats, Fluttering, Palpitation, Pain in Left Side, Pains Under Shoulder Blades, Shortness of Breath, Dizzy, Sinking Sensations, Cold Extremities, Swollen Feet, Throbbing or Hammering Sensations? Can't Lie on Right Side or Back, Rheumatism, Asthma? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.

CATARRH Hawking, Spitting, Accumulation of Mucus, Watery Discharge from Stomach, Spit Up Slime, Nose Noises, Bad Odor, Dull Headaches, Catarrhal Sore Throat, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs or Over Entire Body, Slimy Discharge from Bowels? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets at once! They remove the cause.

THINNESS Under Weight, Hollow Cheeks, Flat Chest, Scrawny Neck, Dyspepsia, Thin Blood! Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets build you in every way. Guaranteed to make you gain 5 to 25 pounds. Will greatly improve your appearance.

NO SECRET FORMULA The days of secret preparations are numbered. I give the formula of my Vitality Tablets on each box. Nothing to hide. Submit the box to any physician or druggist, ask his opinion before you take a single dose if you choose.



This Box is Absolutely Free! I will never ask you to pay for it. Nor are you under any obligation to buy more tablets. Nor are you under any obligation to write for them. If my medicine is all I claim, I know you will be only too happy to continue until health, strength and vigor are completely restored.

DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS act directly through the stomach, enriching the blood, building up the nervous system; generate vitality, create nerve force, restore full strength and vigor, so you can enjoy life's pleasures to the fullest. Contain no injurious drugs. Guaranteed under U.S. Food and Drugs Law. (Serial No. 21068). I not only send you a Free Box of my Vitality Tablets, which contains 120 tablets, but also a Free box of my Laxatives, Improved Formula. I ask only that you send 10c, stamps or coin, to partially defray cost of postage and packing on the 2 medicines. Don't delay writing. Send today.

COUPON FOR FREE FULL $1.00 BOX—Sign and Mail At Once!

Dr. James M. Rainey, (Inc.) Dept. 93 ,136 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing. Send at once by mail, in plain package, $1.00 Box of DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS, IMPROVED FORMULA, also FREE BOX OF DR. RAINEY'S LAXATIVES, IMPROVED FORMULA, without cost or obligation to me. Also your FREE HEALTH BOOK.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

16-IN. GUNS FOR ALL U. S. FORTS

Use of High-Calibred Giants by Foreign Navies Will Compel the Change.

New York, Oct. 14.—The placing of giant guns of 14-inch and 16-inch calibres in all the principal fortifications of the United States, is one of the defensive improvements contemplated by the artillery experts of the army, made necessary by the development and use of higher-calibred guns by other nations, notably in the European navies, where guns of the 15-inch type are now being placed on the battleships of the superdreadnaught types, of which the famous Queen Elizabeth of the British navy is an example.

At the present time the largest gun in any of the coast fortifications of the United States proper are of the 12-inch type. There is one 16-inch gun at Panama, and 14-inch guns have been authorized for Manila Bay. The new 14-inch gun fires a projectile weighing about 1,660 pounds, and uses a powder charge of about 430 pounds.

16-Inch Gun a Wonder.

But it is the big 16-inch gun which the American officers have developed that is the real wonder of the service. A second gun of this type is due at the proving grounds on Sandy Hook shortly, and will be under test by the end of the present year. It is 50 feet long, weighs about 285,000 pounds and fires a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds, with charge of 640 pounds of smokeless powder. The projectile is about 5½ feet long. The gun cost $150,000.

In line with the proposition to increase the armament of the coast defenses by the addition of guns of the 14 and 16-inch types is the proposition to add siege artillery units to the permanent organization of the field artillery arm of the regular army. One of the problems being studied by the artillery is how to make the great 12-inch mortars, that form so important a part in the American scheme of defense, mobile, making possible their quick transportation from one place to another in the event of trouble.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, now commanding the eastern department of the army on Governor's Island, when chief of the general staff in Washington, realized the importance of siege artillery as a unit of the artillery arm of the United States army. So it was that Gen. Wood issued instructions to Gen. Weaver, the chief of the coast artillery,, to take up the question of an effective siege artillery for the army and for purpose of instruction, organization and training, to organize a battalion of siege artillerymen, to devote their entire time to the study of the problem. The battalion was organized, but the experiment did not meet with the success hoped for, and Gen. Weaver reported that siege artillery should be a unit of the field, and not of the coast artillery arm.

Gen. Weaver's report on the siege artillery problem is included in his annual report as chief of coast artillery, which has just been mailed to the various department and post commanders of the army. In the first paragraph of that report Gen. Weaver states "that the organization of the land forces should provide clearly and definitely for an adequate siege artillery force."

The report continues:

"At least one regimental unit of siege artillery should be provided for and kept fully equipped at all times, in order to keep abreast of the possibilities of siege artillery service in its highest degree of efficiency as practiced in the most recent campaigns and as followed in the training and instruction of first-class foreign military organizations."

SHARP ASKS U. S. TO BUY PARIS EMBASSY

Ambassador Points Out Possible Savings in Rent.

Special Cable.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Ambassador Sharp has proposed to President Wilson that the United States purchase the mansion and grounds he now leases in his own name at No. 14 Avenue Eylau, and thus acquire permanently a piece of American territory in the heart of the aristocratic Etoile quarter, where American diplomats may represent their nation amid worthy surroundings and not be a the mercy of leases which run out.

The adoption of this plan would involve abandonment of the present office on Mezzanine Rue Chaillot. Thus a saving would be effected in yearly rent of $4,000. The listed price of the Avenue Eylau mansion and grounds is $240,000, while the value of the adjacent ground which the ambassador suggests be added is, roughly, $200,000.

Story Says Prince of Wales Shot by Rival

PRINCE OF WALES.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The report that the Prince of Wales, who is attached to the British general staff at the front, had been shot in the arm, as a result of the jealous rage of a French corporal named Huguet, who believed that the prince had been paying too frequent attention to his wife, is shrouded in mystery.

It is said that Huguet's wife, an attractive attendant at an inn frequented by the British staff officers, had been passing as an unmarried woman, and that several of the Englishmen had been making love to her.

The corporal husband returned from the trenches one afternoon about 5 o'clock and entered the inn just as the British officers, among them the young prince, were taking tea. To the corporal it looked as if his wife was paying particular attention to the prince. In his blind rage he shot the prince in the arm and then turned the weapon on himself, according to the story.

T. R. POUNCES UPON HYPHENS

Declares in Carnegie Hall Speech Only True Americans Are Wanted.

New York, Oct. 13.—"The foreign-born population of this country must be an Americanized population—no other kind can fight the battles of America either in war or in peace."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt so asserted in a speech on "Americanism" before the Knights of Columbus at Carnegie hall last night. Colonel Roosevelt said at the outset it was the duty of immigrants to learn English, and it was the duty of America to provide them means to learn English.

Test for Admittance.

"If an immigrant is not fit to become a citizen he should not be allowed to come here," said Colonel Roosevelt. "If he is fit he should be given all the rights, to earn his own livelihood and to better himself, that any man can have. Take such a matter as the illiteracy test. I entirely agree with those who feel that many very excellent possible citizens would be barred improperly by an illiteracy test. But why do you not admit aliens under bond to read and write within a certain time? It would then be a duty to see that they were given ample opportunity to learn to read and write and that they were deported if they failed to take advantage of the opportunity. No man can be a good citizen if he is not at least in process of learning to speak the language of his fellow citizens."

Hyphenated Ones Not Wanted.

"There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americans," he said; "when I refer to hyphenated Americans, I do not refer to naturalized Americans. Some of the very best Americans that I have ever known were naturalized Americans, Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is not an American at all. This is just as true of the man who puts German, Irish, English or French before the hyphen. Americanism is a matter of the spirit and of the soul. Our allegiance must be purely to the United States.

"The one absolutely certain way of bringing this nation to ruin, of preventing all possibility of its continuing to be a nation at all, would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities, an intricate knot of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, Scandinavian-Americans or Italian-Americans, each preserving its separate nationality, each at heart feeling more sympathy with Europeans of that nationality, than with the other citizens of the American republic."

Speaking of preparedness, Colonel Roosevelt said that even in time of peace individuals and the railroads should co-operate, and that industrial disturbances should be eliminated.

"The strike situation in the United States at this time is a scandal to the country as a whole and discreditable alike to empolyer and employe," he said.

"I am certain that the only permanently safe attitude for this country as regards national preparedness for self-defense is along the lines of universal service on the Swiss model."

LONDON SUFFERS BIGGEST AIR RAID

City Shelled, Fires Started and 55 Lose Lives From Zeppelin Attack.

In the Zeppelin raid over London the night of October 13, 55 persons were killed and 114 injured. Fourteen of the killed and 13 of the wounded were military casualties. The raids on that night were the most damaging made over London since the war began.

Parts of the city were violently shelled and many buildings were damaged or destroyed. The projectiles were the cause of numerous fires. The destruction of the buildings crushed many persons to death. A heavy fire was directed against the airships but all were believed to have escaped.

Radical steps to adopt reprisals against the Germans for the killing of noncombatants were demanded of the government by constituents of the cabinet ministers who threatened the latter with political defeat. It was proposed that a British air fleet be stationed in France to bombard three German towns every time the Zeppelins raided an English town.

Following is a lst of the five previous attacks on the capital:

May 31—Zeppelins raid east end of London, dropping many bombs and causing fires in the city. The admiralty announced the casualties as six killed and 20 wounded, but suppressed the details. Private dispatches and Americans who returned from England shortly after declared many were killed and that London was in terror.

August 9—London docks and warehouses in the Thames bombarded by Zeppelins; 13 killed, 12 injured, according to the official announcement.

August 18—Ten killed and 36 hurt in the third Zeppelin raid on the capital. Many buildings destroyed.

September 7—Thirteen killed and 43 injured by bombs dropped from two Zeppelins. Towns in the vicinity of London also attacked.

September 8—The worst of the air raids on London caused the death of 20 and injury to 86, according to the official announcement, although private dispatches declared 200 were killed. The airships reached the heart of London, causing a fire near St. Paul's Cathedral and dropping bombs near the Globe theatre and other famous buildings.

U-BOAT ISSUE NOW AT AN END

Bernstorff Says Everything Has Been Settled With the United States.

New York, Oct. 15.—Count Johanvon Bernstorff, German ambassador of the United States, announced today that the submarine issue between the Washington and Berlin governments had been completely cleared up and that no further notes would be exchanged.

"The exchange of notes by the United States and Germany on the submarine affair is at an end," said the ambassador. "Everything has been arranged satisfactorily to both countries and nothing but the most friendly relations now exist between German and American officials. I am very happy over the present state of affairs and I am positive it will continue—for all time I hope."

"How about the answer on the Lusitania note?" he was reminded.

"The exchange of notes on the submarine questions, as I said before, has been completed," the ambassador reiterated.

"Now, nothing remains but a confidential conference between Secretary Lansing and myself," he continued. "I shall leave for Washington the middle or the latter part of next week and shall arrange to see Mr. Lansing as soon as I arrive there."

"Then all the tension has passed?" he was asked.

"Indeed, yes. There is no tension whatever over the matter now. There is no trouble at all. The most cordial feeling of brotherly love now exists between the two countries.

"There is nothing to be done but make formal arrangement for the payment of indemnities to the United States. Germany has made disavowal, the apology and the offer of indemnity. Everything will be arranged satisfactorily."

BEG SUPPLIES FROM U. S.

McAdoo Says South America Wants Us to Seize Opportunity.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in an address on Thursday said that South American countries were begging the United States to seize the opportunity of supplying them with products they have been getting from Europe, and that delegates to the recent Pan-American conference told him their governments would be willing to subscribe to the capital stock of a corporation that would provide ships to ply between the United States and South American ports.

For Pile Sufferers

Sample Package of the Famous Pyramid Pile Treatment Now Offered Free to Prove What It Will Do for You.

Pyramid Pile Treatment gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles, in the privacy of your own home. 50c a box at all druggists. A single box often cures. **Free sample for trial** with booklet mailed free in plain wrapper, if you send us coupon below.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of **Pyramid Pile Treatment**, in plain wrapper.

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CRUEL PILES

After 40 Years Study, Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief which is now Healing Thousands.

Sent on Approval—WRITE TODAY

If you have been troubled with Piles or any form of Rectal Soreness, here's a package of Real Comfort for you. Send us your name today. Return mail will bring you **Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Remedy to try FREE.** Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received you can send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. **We take your word.** We sell our Remedy only in this way, and we do exactly as we agree above. You can see that only a remedy better than anything people ever tried before would bring the money back on this approval plan. We have many hundreds of thankful letters, saying that Dr. Van Vleck's Absorption Remedy cured after everything else, including expensive and dangerous operations, had failed, even cured **after 30 and 40 years of suffering.** We invite you to try it without a penny in advance. You've nothing to lose, everything to gain. Our **Illustrated Booklet** in colors, containing information of lifelong value to you, comes free with the approval package. Address **Dr. VanVleck Co., WB13 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Send no money—only your address. **Write today.**

INTERNAL UNREST GROWS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

May Declare Martial Law in More Big Cities.

Copenhagen, Oct. 18.—Following the declaration of martial law at Moscow, it was reported today in advices from Petrograd that similar action may be taken in other Russian industrial centers where labor troubles exist.

Many arrests are being made in Petrograd, Kiev and Moscow, where anti-government agitators have been taking advantage of the disturbed conditions to further their propaganda.

It is feared that the meeting of the imperial duma on November 8 may prove the signal for revolutionary troubles in Petrograd and the government is preparing to meet any such measure.

The progressive bloc, which proved so troublesome at the last session of the duma, has made it known to President Rodzianko of the duma that they will attempt to put through laws that are regarded as both radical and socialistic.

NEW WRIGHT CO. ORGANIZES

T. Frank Manville Elected President of Aeroplane Concern.

New York, Oct. 15.—The new interests in the Wright Aeroplane Co. organized today by electing T. Frank Manville as president; C. S. Jennison, vice president, and Harvey D. Gibson, vice president of the Liberty National bank, treasurer.

Announcement was made that Orville Wright will continue with the company in an advisory capacity.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Oct. 18.—Cash wheat continued to hold its own at the opening of the market today. The December option was ¼c lower, while there was a fair amount of liquidation in the May after the start. Northwest receipts over Sunday were the largest of the year, about three times what they were a year ago. The receipts at Winnipeg were much larger. The cash situation appeared to be the main feature of the market, as millers are grinding the wheat as fast as they receive it and very little is being stored. The cash market was unchanged with the close of Saturday, which opened ¼c lower, the May being ¼c higher.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 18.	Close Oct. 16.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.22	1.22	1.20½	1.20½	1.22
Dec. 1.23¼	1.23½	1.22½	1.22⅝	1.23½
May 1.23½	1.23½	1.21	1.21¼	1.23¼
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	70	70½
Dec. 61⅝	61¾	61	61	62
May 63⅛	63⅛	62⅛	62½	63¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	40½	41½
Dec. 43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	43¼
May 43⅝	43⅝	43	43¼	43½
Clover Seed—				
Oct. 13.10	13.10	13.05	13.05	13.10
Dec. 12.70	12.70	12.65	12.65	12.70
May 12.70	12.70	12.65	12.65	12.67½
Rye—No. 2—				
Cash	....	....	1.02	1.01
Alsike—				
Cash 10.30	....	....	10.30	10.30
Oct. 10.30	....	....	10.30	10.30
Dec. 10.45	....	....	10.45½	10.45
Mar. 10.65	....	....	10.65	10.65
Timothy—				
Cash 3.67½	....	....	3.75	3.65
Oct. 3.70	....	....	3.75	3.65
Feb. 3.80	....	....	3.85	3.75
Mar. 3.85	....	....	3.90	3.80

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec. 1.08¾	1.08¾	1.06	1.06⅝	1.08⅞
May 1.09⅝	1.09½	1.07	1.07½	1.09½
Corn—				
Dec. 60⅝	60⅝	59⅛	59⅜	60⅝
May 61¼	61¼	60¾	60⅝	61⅝
Oats—				
Dec. 40⅝	40⅝	39	39¼	40⅝
May 40¾	40¾	39⅞	40¼	40¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Oct. 15.00	15.00	14.90	14.90	14.92
Dec. 15.30	....	....	15.10	15.17
Jan. 17.70	17.75	17.30	17.30	17.52
Lard—				
Oct. 9.42	9.45	9.40	9.40	9.50
Jan. 9.47	....	....	9.37	9.45
Ribs—				
Oct. 9.95	....	....	9.90	9.97
Jan. 9.52	9.60	9.45	9.45	9.52

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	99	1.01¼
May	....	....	1.02⅞	1.05⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	99	1.01⅜
May	....	....	1.02⅞	1.05⅝

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 29½@30c; solid pack, 29@30½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 18c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 38c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 29c; strictly fresh, 33c; storage, 29c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 55c.
Home-grown Cabbage—85c bbl.
Carrots—60c bushel.
Celery—Michigan, 20@40c dozen.
Celery Cabbage—7c lb.
Cauliflower—$1.25@1.50.
Hot-House Cukes—Per dozen, $1.00@1.25.
Lettuce—Leaf, 7c per pound; York state head, $1.00@3.00 crate.
Mushrooms—65@75c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sacks, $2.00@2.25.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.
Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.
Pepper Mangoes—75c bu.
Potatoes—New, $1.85@2.00 per sack.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c dozen; long, bothouse, 20c doz.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Turnips—New, 90c per bu.
Hubbard Squash—Per pound, 1¼c.
Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $2.50.
Jersey Sweets—Extra fancy, $3.25@3.50.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 50c@$1.00.
Crab Apples—Per bu., $1.00@1.50.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.
Grapes—$4.75@5.50.
California Valencias—$4.50@5.00.
Quinces—Per bushel, $1.50@2.00.
Lemon Free and Smock Peaches—50c@$1.00.
Eastern Elberta Peaches—90c@$1.25.
Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.
New York State Concord Grapes—8-pound baskets, 20c; pony baskets, 15c
Limes—85c per 100.
Lemons—California, $3.25@4.00.
Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.
Pears—75c@$1.00 bu.
Cranberries—$5.25@7.00 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb. Black walnuts, per bushel, $1.00.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.
Navy Beans—$2.25@3.35.
Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.
Chestnuts—25c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11c; heavy and rough, 10@10½c.
Calves—14@15c.
Fowls—Live, 13c.
Broilers—13c.
Turkeys—Alive, 17@18c.
Geese—Alive, 13@14c.
Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.
Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11½c.
Fat Bacon—15c.
Lean Bacon—23c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 17c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon hams, 17c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13½c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; finsfile, 22c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 8c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, round, 8c; herring, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up. Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.
Oats—New, 40c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price, per ton)—Bran, $24.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $35.00@36.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $31.00@33.00; old process meal, $30.00@40.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.
Cotton Seed—$33.00@35.00.
Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 95c@$1.00; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.
Oats—40@45c.
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Rotsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 18.—The cotton market opened active and firm today with prices 5 to 13 points higher as the result of firmness at Liverpool and a very bullish crop report by a New Orleans paper, together with continued unfavorable weather in the southwest. Many private reports were received telling of unsatisfactory conditions in Texas and Oklahoma. There was also some apprehension over a new gulf storm said to have been formed in the Caribbean Sea.

A London cable reported the India monsoon to be more encouraging, and Berlin advices were to the effect that army orders for cotton goods were less voluminous owing to enormous supplies having been stored. Trade here continued active after the opening, and at the end of the first hour the market was still firm with prices about 12 to 14 points net higher.

During the balance of the forenoon trade was quiet with the undertone steady on firmness at New Orleans and predictions by a number of prominent operators to the effect that prices are likely to go much higher. At noon the list was about 8 to 10 points above Saturday's close.

Little change occurred in the early afternoon, apart from slight setbacks which left prices about six points net higher and 10 to 12 points under the best of the day.

Spot cotton, quiet; middling uplands, 12.50c. No sales.

Cotton futures closed steady; October, 12.42c; December, 12.06c; January, 12.76c; March, 12.09c; May, 13.15c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 19.—Butter—Creamery, extras, in solids, 30½@31c; prints, 31½@32c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 26½@27c; process, extras, 25½c; firsts, 25@25½c; fancy dairy, 27@28c; packing stock No. 1, 21c; No. 2, 20c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 17@17½c; choice, 16½c; brick fancy, 16½@17c; choice, 16c; Swiss, fancy, 21c; choice, 19c; blocks, 18c; imported, fancy, 35@36c; limburger, fancy, 18c; choice, 15@16c; nand cheese, 30@32c per box; Roquefort, 37@40c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, cases included, 30c; extra firsts, 28c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 20c. Poultry, live, fowls, heavy, 15@15½c; spring chickens, heavy, 15½@16c; light fowls, 12@14c; spring ducks, light, 16c; colored, 16@16½c; geese, young, 16@17c. Potatoes—Choice white, 70@80c bushel; jobbing drug lots, common 50@60c. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $2.35; Jerseys, $3.30@3.35 a barrel, $1.00 hamper; Delawares, 85@90c a hamper.

ITALY ORDERS LUMBER HERE

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 15.—The Italian government has placed an order through a New York and a Georgia lumber company for 51,000,000 feet of lumber, chiefly yellow pine, according to an announcement today in the Southern Lumber Journal of this city.

No Such Word As Getting "Old"

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Arouse the Spirit of Youth. They Put Go And Strength Into Your Nerves.

50 CENT BOX FREE

Look at Me! At 70 a Boy Again After Using Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

In this day and age, with such a real scientific wonder in medicine as Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, there's no excuse for anyone slowing down.

These wafers feed your nerves just as milk, eggs and meat feed your muscles. They charge the blood with those materials which cause brain power. They give you the sturdy, steady strength of the vigorous men and women you read about, the ones who are leaders for no other reason than that they possess nerve strength. And to prove what this scientific nerve builder will do for you, let the free 50 cent box demonstrate the fact. Let it prove to you what it has proven to scores of men and women that brain fag is rarely caused by disease. It is simply nerve starvation.

If you're sick without disease; muscle flagged without just reason; ambitionless, lifeless and weary all the time, nothing else will help you like Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. They are the one and only nerve tonic that works without fail. Let me mail you, free, this 50-cent trial box; you send 6 cents to cover shipping expense. Remember, I mean free, when I say it—free absolutely—forever—and for all time. So don't fail to fill out coupon today. It is just the remedy you need and this free 50-cent box will prove it.

50c BOX FREE.

F. J. KELLOGG CO.,
2902 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me, by return mail, a 50c trial box of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name.....
Street }
R.F.D. }.....
City..... State.....

FABULOUS STRIKE

Fourteen inches of ore running $10,000 in gold per ton just opened on the 1,200 foot level in the

Seven Troughs Coalition

A single cubic foot of this ore contains $710 worth of gold.

For four days before this strike was made they had been mining on both the 1,200 and 1,300 foot levels ore that averaged $5,300 per ton. This $10,000 ore is a betterment in size and values of the streak on the 1,200 level.

Company paying regular quarterly dividends of 2½ cents a share during present year, and an extra one of same amount is probable about New Year's.

Can get you a limited amount of this stock at 45c a share if taken immediately. At this price it is an investment paying 28 per cent. Will be called on New York curb this month.

Wire me your orders and send for full particulars of this and Rochester Mines Co., another bonanza. Don't Delay.

JANUARY JONES
133 Gazette Building. Reno, Nevada.

Do you suffer from Rheumatism? Do you wish to get rid of it? Will send receipt that cured me. Could hardly walk, have not had any signs of it for five years. Tried nearly

BULGARIAN CITY IS CAPTURED BY ALLIES' TROOPS

Anglo-French-Serbian Action in the Balkans is Crowned With Success Right at the Outset.

Great Britain, France and Serbia have declared war on Bulgaria and though no formal declaration has been made by Russia, one is expected soon. A sensational speech by Lord Milner in the house of lords on October 14, suggesting the withdrawal of troops from the Galipoli peninsula and their transfer to some other front, was followed by an announcement that dissatisfaction over the conduct of the war in the near east may result in the withdrawal of British troops from the Dardanelles. The belief was strengthened by official figures showing that the British casualties up to October 9 numbered 96,899.

London, Oct. 18.—While Bulgarian and Serbo-French forces are clashing for possession of the Salonika-Nish road in southern Serbia, the Austro-German invaders are continuing their advance from the north. Berlin today reported further progress for the Teutonic armies south of Belgrade and in the Pozarecac region.

Serbian and Anglo-French troops have occupied the Bulgarian town of Strumitza, 30 miles north of Salonika, according to official telegrams from Athens. This follows closely upon news that the Serbians, with allied assistance, have repulsed a Bulgarian attack at Vilandovo, turning the advance of the Bulgarians into a retreat beyond their own border.

Thus the Anglo-French-Serbian action in the Balkans has leaped out of the field of surmise into a vivid foreground of fact, and is asserted by London military observers to have been crowned at the outset with success.

Allies Land at Enos.

This arrival of French troops at the psychological moment when the Serbian struggle with 40,000 newly arrived Bulgarians at Vilandovo and Hundovo still hung in the balance, has dramatic qualities which for the moment have completely eclipsed the military exploits in other theatres.

The entente allies have effected a landing at Enos, on the Aegean sea in European Turkey, close to the Bulgarian border, and have seized the railroad at that point, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Messaggero of Rome, transmitted by the Central News.

In the Macva district, on the Save-Drina front, where the Serbians have apparently hardly budged, they are now beginning to give way, Berlin reports.

The Bulgarians, pressing from the east to form a junction with the Teutonic forces coming from the north, have captured additional heights.

French Advance Broken.

Hard fighting has been in progress in several sections of the western front. Berlin chronicles the repulse of repeated attacks by the British with strong forces in the vicinity of Vermelles and the breaking up of French advances at Tahure in the Champagne.

Defeat for the French in attempts to retake lost positions south of Leintrey and on the Schratzmannele in the Vosges is also reported by the German war office.

In the official report from Paris the only infantry clash of moment was near Souchez, where it is declared three German attacks against positions at Bois-En-Hache were completely checked.

French Fortress Shelled.

German airmen dropped eight bombs on the French fortress of Belfort, Berlin announces, the aviators noting that a number of fires followed the explosions.

In Russia Field Marshal von Hindenburg reports good progress in his attacks south of Riga. Russian attacks west of Jacobstadt and in the Smorgon region were repulsed, while the Germans claim to have captured Russian positions on a front nearly two miles west of Illoust.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens states that a royal decree disbanding eight classes of Greek auxiliary forces was issued today. This is the first intimation from any source that Greece will demobilize. have cut the Salonika-Nish line.

It is reported that Russian, British and French warsh' nave shelled Varna and Dedeagatch. The entire Bulgarian coast fronting on both the Black sea and the Aegean is blockaded. There is a strong Bulgarian garrison at Dedeagatch and new forts were built there under the direction of German army engineers. In addition to the 10,000 Bulgarian troops at Dedeagatch Enver Pasha, the Turkish minister of war, sent 000 Turks there to help the Bulgars.

The possibility of early help from Italy grows stronger. It is believed that Italian ships will help the allies by reinforcing the Anglo-French fleet at the Dardanelles in order to allow the allies to use more of their own ships to force the Bulgarian coast.

BRITISH BOMBARD BELGIAN COAST CITIES 30 HOURS

Amsterdam, Oct. 18.—British warships bombarded the Belgian coast for 30 hours on Friday and Saturday, according to reports received from the Dutch frontier today. The British fleet's fire was directed upon Ostend, Westende and Zeebrugge with good results, the reports state, many of the German land batteries being destroyed or silenced.

During the bombardment of Zeebrugge a squadron of airships dropped bombs upon the German submarine base there, causing heavy damage.

WAR BRINGS CLERK $190,000

Plunges in Stock Market and Plans to Wed When Rich.

St. Paul, Oct. 14.—James Connolly, a clerk in the offices of the city railway, made $190,000 speculating in stocks on the New York market in a few weeks on a start of a few hundred dollars.

He has quit his job and gone to Rhode Island, where, it is said, he will marry a Providence girl.

POTTERIES MEN WON'T QUIT

East Liverpool, Oct. 16.—The proposed strike of kiln firemen in the general ware potteries of East Liverpool and Wellsville, Ohio, and Chester and Newell, W. Va., which was to have been inaugurated Monday unless their demands for increased wages were granted, has been called off.

UNCLE'S TRAINING—THE MEDICINE BALL

—Chicago Tribune.

BULGARIAN ENVOY TELLS WHY COUNTRY IS AT WAR

The first official explanation of Bulgaria's decision to enter the European war yet given to the American people was made in Washington today for the Blade by the Bulgarian minister to the United States, Stephan Panaretoff.—Editor's Note.

BY STEPHAN PANARETOFF
Minister of Bulgaria to the United States.

Bulgaria has entered the war in Europe in defense of the principle of "Bulgaria for the Bulgarians." She seeks to recover Macedonia, whose Christian population has been solely and really Bulgarian since the beginning of modern Bulgaria. She has no ambitions beyond the limits of nationality.

Serbia, if the allies win this war, will no doubt be granted a great extension of territory. If she gets all she wants, she will have Bosnia, Herzegovinia, Dalmatia, Slavonia, northern Albania and parts of Hungary and will be a state of 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 population. Such a state will destroy the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula, and will by no means have followed the lines of nationality.

Seeks to Enforce Treaty.

Bulgaria seeks to enforce the treaty made by her with Serbia before they attempted to liberate Macedonia from Turkish rule by the first Balkan war. Under the terms of that agreement, Serbia conceded to Bulgaria most of Macedonia, because the population was Bulgarian. A part of Macedonia, however, known as "the contested zone," was to be submitted to the arbitration of the Russian emperor.

It was chiefly because Bulgaria insisted upon the exact compliance of Serbia with this treaty that the second Balkan war was fought. The Bulgarian government discovered, two days before the mobilization of its troops in the first war, that Serbia had sent a circular letter to its envoys in the several capitals of Europe, urging them to impress upon the governments and the public in the countries to which they were accredited, that Serbia claimed a frontier such that it would include towns actually given in the treaty to Bulgaria.

Serbia Takes Macedonia.

As early as December, 1912, during the first Balkan war, Serbia openly claimed part of the conceded Macedonian territory. By the treaty of Bucharest, which closed the second Balkan war, Bulgaria was stripped of most of her Macedonian territory and lost to Rumania part of the richest region of upper Bulgaria. This latter territory must some day come back to the Bulgarian nation.

Greece is today declaring herself an "armed neutral." I cannot predict the future course of her government with respect to this war. The same holds true of Rumania. After the signing of the treaty of Bucharest, Greece, Serbia and Rumania, with consciences guilty over the despoiling of Bulgaria, entered into a compact to defend each other from attack by Bulgaria. Today, Greece refuses to aid Serbia, under the pretext that Serbia is attacked not merely by Bulgaria, but by Germany and Austria.

To Work Out Own Destiny.

The statement that Bulgaria is to have "German kulture" imposed on her by this war, is not accurate. Bulgaria will work out her own destiny and take her kulture wherever she finds it.

Her students go to the universities of France, England, Germany, Belgium, the United States and Russia. We have more than 400 graduates of Robert college, the American college in Constantinople, prominent in Bulgarian public life.

Nor is it true that Bulgaria is a traitor to Pan-Slavism or to the Slav race. In the Balkan peninsula no nation has been so enthusiastic over the Slavic idea as Bulgaria. But the Slavs in general have been repelled by the despotic character of the government of Russia in the past, and only with the development of constitutional government in Russia will the ties of Pan-Slavism as between Russia and Bulgaria in particular be strengthened. That time may come after Bulgaria has gained Macedonia, which is hers by right and by treaty.

Moving Days for Capitals of the Warring Nations

These are perilous times for European capitals—at least those of some of the Allies—for the rapid shifting and swinging of battlefronts already has caused the archives of four governments to be moved a total of 1,600 miles and the government seats almost as far. The nations so affected are as follows:

BELGIUM—As the Germans advanced the capital was removed from Brussels to Antwerp, from Antwerp to Ostend, and thence to Havre, France, a distance of 275 miles.

FRANCE—When Von Kluck swooped down almost upon Paris, the capital was transferred to Bordeaux, and as the Teutons were driven back the French government returned, traveling 750 miles.

RUSSIA—Von Hindenburg's amazing sweep through western Russia struck fear to Petrograd and the archives were reported to have been moved to Moscow, 400 miles.

SERBIA—At the outbreak of the war the Serb government moved to Nish, 105 miles. Now the Bulgars are attacking dangerously close to Nish, so the capital has been transplanted to Monastir, 160 miles. Monastir, however, is close to the Greek frontier. Should Greece by any chance join the war on the side of the kaiser—

WHERE WILD THE CAPITAD GO?

QUIET RESTORED IN HAITI

Revolutionists Are Disarming, Rear Admiral Caperton Reports.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Reports to the navy department from Admiral Caperton today were to the effect that conditions in Haiti were quiet and that the revolutionists were disarming.

A detachment of marines was said to have marched through the country from Cape Haitien to Port Liberte. They met with no opposition. Charles Zamor, representing the revolutionists, has conferred with officers of the American force regarding the giving up of arms.

ORDERS PREMIER TO TAKE A REST

Dissatisfaction Over Dardanelles Results in Commander's Recall.

London, Oct. 19.—Premier Asquith has been stricken with illness at the critical moment when opponents of the government are making their fiercest attacks upon the cabinet. His physicians have ordered him to give up all work for a few days.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the following bulletin was issued at Downing street:

"The prime minister is suffering from an attack of gastro-intestinal catarrh, which will necessitate a few days of complete rest."

Mr. Asquith was indisposed yesterday, but attended the cabinet meeting and received a number of visitors during the evening. His condition was so aggravated today that he consulted a physician, who ordered him to remain in bed for several days and then take a few days in the country.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Asquith attended meetings of the war committee and the cabinet, both of them held in his official residence.

Gen. Hamilton Recalled.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the land forces of the allies in the Gallipoli peninsula, has been removed. Sir Edward Carson, the attorney general, has resigned.

Britain is waiting anxiously to learn whether the cabinet ministers will be able to compose their differences and continue the government without swapping horses in mid-stream. The military difficulties which confront the allies have taken a position of secondary importance for the time being.

The cabinet has been holding long and frequent meetings since the Balkan crisis developed. Both newspapers and politicians agree that vital differences of opinion have arisen over the conscription issue and the near east question. In the meantime party questions are carrying on a bitter debate and exchange accusations of lack of patriotism and of placing party and private interests above those of the country.

Lloyd George Dodges Questions.

In Premier Asquith's absence David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, led in the house of commons this afternoon and steered off all propounders of what the government considered awkward questions.

"It is imposible at present," was his reply to urgent requests for a statement regarding the situation in the Dardanelles.

Resignation Proves Differences.

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson, attorney general, was the first proof of differences in the cabinet. The reason assigned for his withdrawal is disagreement with the cabinet's policy in regard to the near east, but the specific point of division is withheld, as in the case of the retirement of Foreign Minister Delcasse of France, in whose footsteps Sir Edward appears to follow.

Speaking in Dublin last night, John Redmond declared the position of the coalition government was precarious.

"Any day we may be faced with another reconstruction," he said, "or with proposals which would end instantly the political truce and would rend the British people into contending factions."

Fear a General Election.

The cabinet and the country as a whole would regard a general election on party lines as a calamity. If such a contest were fought on the question of conscription it might be expected to foment great bitterness and class dissension.

The anti-conscriptionist newspapers are demanding that a fair trial be given to the plan of voluntary enlistment under the direction of the Earl of Derby before there is any further talk of a change.

Much discussion is heard of the injection of fresh and younger blood into the cabinet. Only a few weeks ago David Lloyd George had a large following, but the anti-conscriptionists, virtually all of whom are in his own party, now seem to be lukewarm toward him.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON BULGARS

Decides to Co-operate With Allies in Operations in the Balkans.

Rome, Oct. 19.—Italy declared war against Bulgaria today.

Italy's declaration of war means she will send an army or a fleet and maybe both, against the Bulgarian allies of Germany in the Balkans.

England, France and Servia now have formally declared war against Bulgaria.

May Have Secret Treaty.

Italy's formal entrance into the hostilities in the Balkan theatre followed reports that a secret treaty had been effected binding Italy to help the entente powers in the Balkans in consideration for Balkan interests which Italy will acquire on the eastern side of the Adriatic if the quadruple entente wins.

The Italian declaration of war is expected to have some political effect as well as a material advantage for the allies. Agents of the entente powers in Bucharest and Athens can use it as another argument in favor of the entrance of these countries into the conflict against Germany.

Tremendous Army Needed.

Italy's action is another indication that an army of tremendous strength is needed to defeat the great force which Germany, Austria and Bulgaria are reported to have ready to crush Serbia.

There are two routes open for the sending of the Italian troops into the Balkans. One is through Albania and Montenegro; the other is through Salonika.

A dispatch from Athens said that the Greek government has been instructed that "more reinforcements for the allies are being sent to Salonika." This may refer to the Italian troops.

ANTHRAX KILLS AGED NEW YORK ATTORNEY

GEORGE F. STOCKPOLE & ANTHRAX BACILLI

New York, Oct. 15.—George F. Stackpole, the aged lawyer who has been suffering from anthrax at Bellevue hospital, died early today after waging a long fight against death. His heart had been weakened by his illness and he passed away a few hours after the attending physicians had announced that the serum treatment used in his case had conquered the dread anthrax.

Mr. Stackpole was conscious almost to the end and met death with the same unperturbed courage and faith which he showed when physicians told him before the serum was used that he probably could not live. He began to sink late last night owing to his age and the strain of his illness, though a blood test had shown a remarkable decrease in the anthrax bacilli. According to the physicians, his case demonstrated the fact that the serum rushed to New York from the government labratory at Washington can be used successfully in combating the disease in human beings.

Mrs. Stackpole left the patient's room five minutes before he died and awaited the end in an ante-room with a son and daughter.

The determined struggle made by Mr. Stackpole, who was 71 years of age, and the unusual nature of his disease, common to cattle but rare among human beings, attracted public attention throughout the country. Physicians watched the case closely to watch the effect of antitoxin which was rushed here to combat the deadly anthrax germ.

In all 150 cubic centimeters were injected in three or more periods. Following the third injection decided improvement was shown. Although the physicians were greatly encouraged they warned Mr. Stackpole's relatives that there was danger that his heart would yield to the poison infection of the malady.

SOCIETY MOVES "UPTOWN"

August Belmont Last to Quit Old Exclusive Section.

New York, Oct. 18.—A sign, "To Let for Business Purposes," has been placed on the residence of August Belmont, 44 E. 34th street.

This means Mr. Belmont and his wife, who was Miss Eleanor Robson, have decided to take another city home. They are now out of town. Their going means that the last of New York's famous families had forsaken the once aristocratic section for "up town."

It is said Mr. Belmont lost interest in the 84th street house when the city officials caused the brown stone stoop that was its greatest attraction to be chopped off.

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Good money made at home knitting hosiery; machines furnished on time; we buy or sell your goods; easy and constant work. Gleason Wheeler (Inc.), Dept. 205, 337 Madison, Chicago.

Government clerks, men and women, wanted; $75 month. Many positions obtainable. Write immediately for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Be a Detective. Earn $25 to $50 weekly. Experence unnecessary. Openings now. Write American Detective Ass'n., Audubon Bldg., New Orleans.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

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Thousands U. S. Government Jobs now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month; vacations; short hours; steady employment; pay sure; common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Men and women hustlers to distribute free samples of Extracts; can make $5.00 per day. Inquire of the Milton Remedy Co., Indian River, Michigan.

Earn $500.00 annually furnishing commercial information; confidential; no canvassing. Write, "Cico," Evansville, Ind.

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Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting richer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it 6 months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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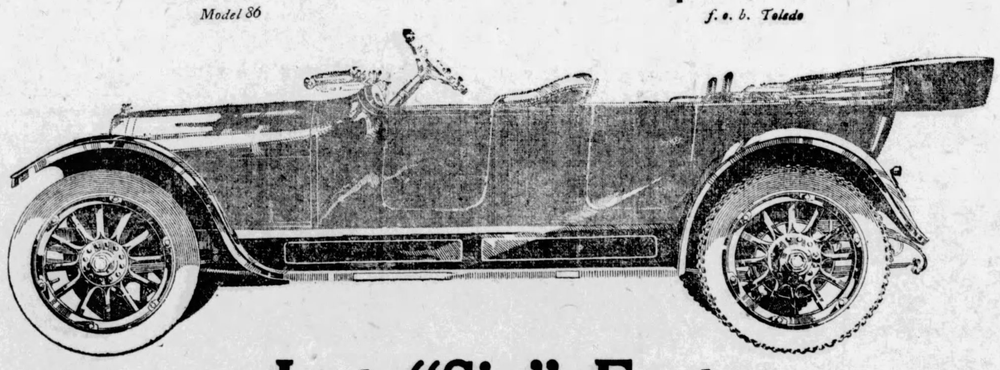

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